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McFarlane's Story A Sense of Having Failed the U.S. Led to Overdose of Tranquilizers

By Maureen Dowd
New York Times Service

BETHESDA, Maryland — Among the Belgian chocolate truffles and the flowers and cards and the call from President Ronald Reagan, there was one especially welcome get-well greeting that Robert C. McFarlane received after his suicide attempt three weeks ago.

A stranger mailed the former national security adviser a videocassette of the classic Frank Capra movie, "It's a Wonderful Life," with the simple message, "Watch this!"

Recovering at his suburban Maryland home, Mr. McFarlane took to heart the message of the

mind and your body and your passion."

"I allowed it," he said, "to become almost the exclusive measure of my worth."

If he is not the most glamorous or the most slippery or the most culpable figure in the controversy over the Iran affair, Mr. McFarlane certainly ranks as the most enigmatic player in the drama.

The former Marine Corps officer was a man who seemed so intense and so tightly controlled that "you had the sense he was tied down to his desk by leather straps," a White House colleague said. And yet Mr. McFarlane lost control savagely in the suicide attempt that left him in Bethesda Naval Hospital under psychiatric treatment for two weeks.

He said he did not take an overdose of tranquilizers because he was depressed about talking to the Tower commission and other investigation committees, or because he was embarrassed before his family and friends by the public denunciation of his role in the Iran affair.

"What really drove me to despair was a sense of having failed the country," he said. "If I had stayed in the White House, I'm sure I could have stopped things from getting worse."

"But how?" asked his wife, Jonda, who sat on the couch beside him during the interview. She cast her soft demure in the context of what his psychiatrist has called his tendency to take too much blame.

"The president didn't always listen to me," he told his wife, "but I could have relied upon others who did have influence with him. I could have ensured that George Shultz took much firmer positions on it. The president had a high regard for him. I could have gotten him into the Oval Office more often and nailed it down about stopping the program. We could have made posts to the contrary."

After an initial glare of blame, there has been a wave of sympathy for Mr. McFarlane because he talked to investigators while others refused to testify.

He told them a truthful version of some actions of which he was not proud, such as helping the president's men "yield" the chronology of events in the Iran affair to protect Mr. Reagan. But he has also evoked support because his personal life and fall is viewed as a classic Washington tragedy, complete with a tragic flaw.

"This is a very tough town, a very unforgiving town," said an official in the Reagan administration who worked with Mr. McFarlane. "It catapaults people, sometimes ordinary, well-meaning people, to the pinnacle of power, but let them make a mistake and they're destroyed. And Washington takes great delight in watching them fall."

Bud's tragic flaw was wanting to be Henry Kissinger, to be at the vortex, moving planets and shaking continents, respected as a profound, strategic thinker, the official added. "He regretted his resignation from the White House moments after he did it, because he realized he would never get a shot at achieving his dream."

Mr. McFarlane said that friends in Washington and elsewhere had rallied to him and helped in his recovery.

"You didn't fail me at all," the president told him when he called his hospital room at the Bethesda Naval Medical Center. "It was a sensible goal to pursue and you shouldn't blame yourself because it didn't work."

Reflecting on events since he left the White House, Mr. McFarlane said he was deeply surprised by some of the behavior of Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North disclosed in the Tower commission report and suggested that he might have been a positive influence on the officer.

"I always felt that with proper instruction and firm guidance, Colonel North would do as he was told," Mr. McFarlane said.

He said he resigned as national security adviser because he felt that, as a career military officer and the quintessential government staff man, he would never achieve enough stature to influence President Reagan.

He vowed a petition drive, but Pat Starbuck, superintendent, said he never received one from them. He did, however, get a petition from those supporting the child.

"I got hundreds of kind phone calls," Mrs. Wutka said. "She was struck by how many older people — people she would have thought were set in their ways



SHOPPING TRIP — Palestinian women carried containers to be filled with gas as they left a refugee camp near Beirut to buy supplies. Meanwhile, Amin Gemayel, the Lebanese president, has agreed to key points in a Syrian peace proposal. Page 2.

Reagan Withdraws His Nomination Of Gates to Be Director of the CIA

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan withdrew Monday the nomination of Robert M. Gates as director of central intelligence. He is still seeking another nominee to head the CIA.

The announcement, part of a White House drive to recover from the harsh criticism of the administration last week, was made by Howard H. Baker Jr., the new White House chief of staff.

Mr. Baker quoted a letter to Mr. Gates in which Mr. Gates cited "strong sentiment" in the Senate for delaying a vote on his nomination until after a select committee completes its investigation into the Iran-contra affair.

"I believe a prolonged period of uncertainty would be harmful to the Central Intelligence Agency,

the intelligence community and, potentially, to our national security," Mr. Gates said in the letter asking that he no longer be considered a nominee for the job.

Averting a confirmation fight

Oliver North had a plan to ransom a hostage with dollars that disintegrated. Page 4.

before the Senate, Mr. Gates, who at 43 would have been the youngest man to head the CIA, bowed out after a 30-minute meeting Monday morning with Mr. Baker and the national security adviser, Frank C. Carlucci.

Before that session, the chief White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said that Mr. Reagan stood behind the nomination and emphasized that any change in the situation would be "a matter for Robert Gates to decide."

Mr. Gates met in the afternoon with Mr. Reagan, who said in a written statement that he acceded "with great regret" to the request from his nominee and asked Mr. Gates to stay on as deputy director of central intelligence under a yet-to-be-named new boss.

The leader of the Senate minority Republicans, Bob Dole of Kansas, said Sunday that Mr. Gates' nomination "could be in some difficulty" if brought to a confirmation vote soon after the Tower report, and other senators have been even more negative about Mr. Gates' chances in the current climate.

Mr. Gates was picked to head the CIA after William J. Casey resigned in December because of brain cancer.

Mr. Baker was named Friday to

See GATES, Page 2

U.S., Soviet Begin Talks on Missile Offer

Shultz Visit To Moscow Is Considered

By Thomas Netter
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — The United States and the Soviet Union began talks Monday on a Soviet proposal for eliminating medium-range missiles in Europe as the Kremlin said that a visit to Moscow by Secretary of State George P. Shultz was "under consideration."

U.S. and Soviet officials here confirmed that negotiations at the Geneva arms talks had agreed to extend discussions of medium-range missiles beyond Wednesday, when they were scheduled to adjourn, to allow time to study the Soviet proposal. That proposal was made Saturday by Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Talks on long-range and space weapons are expected to adjourn Wednesday as planned.

U.S. arms control officials said that Washington was preparing a draft treaty on medium-range weapons to be submitted soon in Geneva.

Senator Albert Gore Jr., Democrat of Tennessee, who along with six other senators met Soviet and American officials here, said the new U.S. proposal would include verification provisions.

According to a Reuters news agency report from Moscow, Soviet officials said they believed that an agreement on medium-range missiles could be reached within six months. The Soviet officials quoted by the news agency also said that plans for a visit to Moscow by Mr. Shultz were being discussed and that such a visit could take place in about 10 days.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman, Phyllis Oakley, said that, although the administration had previously indicated a willingness to meet with Soviet officials whenever it was deemed helpful, there were "no plans at the moment" for Mr. Shultz to meet with Edward A. Shevardnadze, the Soviet foreign minister.

In Beijing, where Mr. Shultz is holding talks with Chinese officials, American officials traveling with him said that a so-called "zero solution" on medium-range missiles might weaken the U.S.



Max M. Kampelman, left, the chief U.S. negotiator, and Yuli M. Vorontsov, his Soviet counterpart, arriving Monday to begin talks on Soviet missile proposals in Geneva.

Europe Has Misgivings About Soviet Arms Plan

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — Although West European leaders have publicly welcomed Mikhail S. Gorbachev's proposal for a separate agreement to eliminate medium-range missiles from Europe, privately they are

known to harbor misgivings about the dangers of such an accord for NATO.

Such politicians as Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain are caught between obligations to their people, who would broadly applaud a superpower arms reduction agreement, and fears that a so-called "zero solution" on medium-range missiles might weaken the U.S.

NEWS ANALYSIS

commitment to the defense of Europe.

Officials in several capitals say such anxieties have been sharpened by two considerations.

One was President Ronald Reagan's embrace of positions at the Reykjavik summit conference in October that effectively jettisoned several decades of North Atlantic Treaty Organization deterrence doctrine: the commitment of the United States to use nuclear weapons to halt a Soviet land assault on Europe.

The second has been a vague but increasingly audible sentiment in Washington that American troops may have to be thinned out from Europe, either to cut expenditures or to demonstrate impatience with allies who are portrayed as not bearing their fair share of NATO's costs.

Only France has openly voiced its skepticism about the removal of American Pershing 2 and ground-launched cruise missiles from Western Europe. But France is on shaky terrain, as it is not a member of NATO's integrated military command and did not deploy any of the American missiles; its views are heavily conditioned by the primacy of its independent nuclear force in French strategic thinking.

Even so, in private, the French give forthright expression to views that officials elsewhere couch in more careful language.

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LATE NEWS

6 Libyans Seek Asylum in Egypt

CAIRO (Reuters) — A Libyan C-130 military transport plane landed Monday night in southern Egypt and six members of the Libyan armed forces on board asked for political asylum, an official source said.

Airport sources in Aswan said the passengers of the plane, which landed at Abu Simbel airport, refused to give their military ranks.

The sources said it was not clear how many passengers were on the plane, which apparently came from Chad.

SPECIAL TODAY

CRIME BY COMPUTER

Legal experts and legislators are focusing new attention on the complex issues of international computer crime.

A special report, Pages 9-15

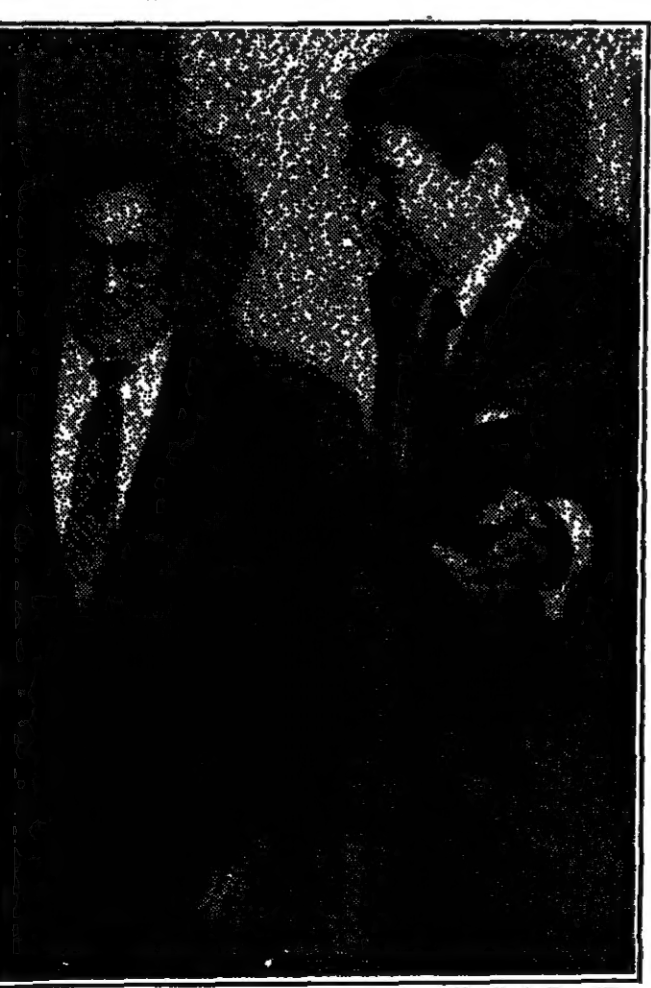
GENERAL NEWS

President Daniel Ortega Sastre of Nicaragua has isolated rivals and consolidated his political power. Page 4.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

A gloomy assessment of France's economy was issued by the OECD. Page 17.

Apple introduced two beefed-up Macintosh personal computers. Page 17.



FIRST DAY ON THE JOB — Ronald Reagan escorted his new chief of staff, Howard H. Baker Jr., the former Senate majority leader, to a cabinet meeting Monday.

Ties to West Solid, China Tells U.S.

Shultz, Visiting Beijing, Discusses Free Press, Arms Issues

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

BEIJING — Chinese leaders told Secretary of State George P. Shultz on Monday that they had no intention of retreating from their economic opening to the West or their adoption of some elements of a free-market economy.

That theme, which an American official said had been stressed repeatedly in nearly seven hours of talks with five leaders, was apparently meant to reassure American businesses that are contemplating investment in joint enterprises here.

It was highlighted by the official Xinhua press agency, which reported that Vice Prime Minister Li Peng, whose Soviet economic training has reportedly made him partial to Soviet-style central planning, assured Mr. Shultz "that China finds no reason to change its policies of reform and opening the country to the rest of the world."

Mr. Shultz, in a banquet toast, noted that "American investment in China, second only to Hong Kong, now reaches nearly \$1.5 billion. Important problems remain, but if they are forcefully addressed so that the investment climate in China improves, the day may come when we will look back on such figures as only a small beginning."

Some Western analysts see the

current instability in Chinese politics as raising questions about future economic policy. They note that the progress of the "reforms" has been slowed. While there is no immediate suggestion that the changes be rolled back, serious struggles are taking place in the hierarchy over the best course to take.

In recent years, China has moved

See SHULTZ, Page 5

Economic Troubles Seem To Erode Kadar's Grip

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

BUDAPEST — There are growing signs that the leadership of Janos Kadar, gripped by uncertainty in the face of a deteriorating economy, has entered a decline that could threaten Hungary's widely watched reforms of socialism and shake its political stability.

Only six months ago, Mr. Kadar, 74, basked in international attention as Hungary marked the 30th anniversary of the anti-Communist uprising and subsequent Soviet invasion that brought him to power. From the perspective of three decades, Mr. Kadar could boast of leading Hungary from an era of brutal repression to economic and

political reforms that have made it one of the freest and most prosperous of Communist-ruled nations.

Nevertheless, Mr. Kadar's successes, and modest popularity among Hungary's 10 million people, have been threatened by several years of economic stagnation and the resulting social unrest.

In the past six months, events have exacerbated the image of decline in Mr. Kadar's administration and contributed to what diplomats and political activists here said has been a rapid fall in public respect for the leadership.

After raising expectations of major political and economic changes, two meetings of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party in November and December failed to outline a new strategy for economic recovery.

At the same time, a congress of the Hungarian Writers' Union, involving some of the country's leading intellectuals as well as senior party officials, ended in an outpouring of criticism of the Kadar government and a repudiation of its political authority.

Perhaps most significantly, the seeming indecision in the top leadership over political and economic policy has been accompanied by the emergence of high-profile campaigning by several senior party officials seen as candidates to succeed Mr. Kadar.

"What I feel in the streets and pubs is that people are worried about the future, they are disturbed," said Miklos Haraszti, an opposition writer and activist.

"The mood of the whole country is turning to discontent," he said. "It's become common wisdom that the country is in crisis and the government is not able to solve it."

Many Hungarian economists contend that strong action is needed to alleviate the country's mounting problems. Since 1968, Mr. Kadar's reform program has liberalized central control of the economy, adopted many principles of the capitalist marketplace and gradually expanded political freedoms while maintaining Communist Party control.

But economic production has been sluggish for six years, increasing at an average annual rate of only 1.5 percent, while living standards have stagnated or declined.

Last year, foreign debt increased by about \$1 billion, to more than \$6 billion, after a planned trade surplus of \$400 million turned into a \$450 million deficit. This year government planners project a modest recovery in production and trade, but only at the cost of a new decline in consumption and workers' wages.

Some Hungarian economists contend that the stagnation can only be overcome by major new

See HUNGARY, Page 2

In a Small Connecticut Town, Coming to Terms With AIDS

By Michael Winicup
New York Times Service

GRANBY, Connecticut — This is the story of a little town that responded with decency when confronted with AIDS. Not everyone, of course, but most of Granby.

A few were hysterical, vowing that they would never send their child to school with a child suffering from a deadly disease. A few demanded 100 percent, risk-free guarantees. A few called the school board president, Virginia Wutka, to home after midnight and said they would pay to have the AIDS-infected child educated elsewhere.

"The few made us miserable," Mrs. Wutka said.

"They vowed a petition drive, but Pat Starbuck, superintendent, said he never received one from them. He did, however, get a petition from those supporting the child."

— told her to stand up for the child, that it was the honorable thing.

On Oct. 14, when for the first time since his AIDS was diagnosed, the child was well enough to return to school, officials welcomed him. All agreed that the identity of 9-year-old Chris Barnowski — a hemophiliac infected through a blood transfusion — would be kept secret as long as necessary.

On his first day back at school, parents kept 14 children out of the Kelly Lane School. Reporters gathered out front.

"Chris didn't want to look like a boy returning to school," said the principal, Robert Barba. "He was so bright — he only took half his books that day." He bright — he only took half his books that day. He told his teacher that he walked right by the reporters like normal, so they would not know he was the boy with AIDS.

"The kids were tense," said Jo Anne Moore, Chris's teacher. "They knew Chris was coming back. He came in, and they were standing in little groups. So I went up to him while he hung up his coat, put my arm around him and said, 'Boy are we glad to have you

back.' And that was it, everyone came up to him, it was their good buddy Chris back."

Chris was put into the first reading and math groups — he had always been in the gifted program. He had been a standout in soccer and played again during recess. He talked of going skiing.

One day while Chris was absent for a checkup, Sheri Dorfman, a social worker, spoke to the class about AIDS. Later, a few wanted to talk with her alone. A boy who shared a snack with Chris years ago asked if he would get AIDS. A girl wondered what a funeral was like.

"The kids were very protective of Chris," said Mr. Barba. "His status was not good, he would tire."

Once, when it was time for fourth graders to switch rooms, Chris had fallen asleep. During a trip to the Peabody Museum in New Haven, he sat on a bench while the others saw dinosaur skeletons.

"They kept coming back, telling Chris what they saw," Mrs. Moore said.

In soccer, he was no longer one of the best. Some days he just watched. Then he started missing school.

Meanwhile, the political fight continued. The few wanted guarantees that the AIDS child wouldn't go around biting everyone. They flew in a \$1,000-a-day expert from Nebraska who admitted when pressed that he didn't know much about AIDS in the classroom.

"The more they talked," said Mrs. Wutka, "the more people realized the right thing to do."

In early November, the board voted 7-0 to back Mr. Starbuck, the superintendent, and allow Chris to stay in school.

By mid-November the boycott had fizzled. A first grader had transferred to a private school; one kindergarten had been withdrawn.

Chris's return to class lasted three weeks. He soon grew too weak and was tutored at home. Feb. 11 was his last day of tutoring; on Feb. 16, Chris died.

Last week his parents gave school officials permission to discuss Chris openly for the first time.

Of Chris's 23 classmates, 20 went to the wake. The father thanked the principal for letting Chris go to school.

"He said it meant a lot to Chris," Mr. Barba said.

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France Fears Its New Resolve in Handling Terrorists Will Bring Violent Reprisals

By Julian Nundy
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — After years of gaining a reputation for compromise and even laxity, France suddenly finds itself thrust into the front lines of the struggle against terrorism.

Two recent events put France in this uneasy position, bringing fears that reprisals, like the five bombs that killed 11 persons and wounded more than 150 in Paris in September, might follow.

On Saturday, ignoring apparent government suggestions that leniency might be the best policy, seven judges sentenced Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, the alleged leader of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Front, a Marxist guerrilla group, to life imprisonment for complicity in the murders of a U.S. military attaché and an Israeli diplomat and in a failed attempt on the life of another American official.

A week before, French police dealt a blow to a home-grown terrorist organization, arresting four leaders of the Di-

rect Action guerrilla group in a raid on a Loire Valley farmhouse. Among them were two women sought for the Nov. 17 murder of Georges Besse, the chairman of the state-owned Renault car maker.

The Abdallah verdict showed the judiciary's willingness to be tough on terrorism, and the Direct Action arrests were a spectacular success for a newly formed counterterrorist unit.

The unit, controlled by the 14th Section of the Public Prosecutor's office in Paris, was formed after numerous examples of what the French press called "la guerre des polices," or "the war between police forces." Under Alain Marsaud, an examining magistrate, the unit started work at the beginning of this year with the task of coordinating the fight against terrorism.

Rivalries between different arms of the police and security forces were blamed for earlier failures. Often conducting parallel investigations, the vari-

ous branches were criticized for jealously guarding secrets in important cases.

During the Abdallah trial last week, Georges Klejman, the lawyer for the United States, a civil plaintiff in the case, argued that such rivalries had obstructed progress in tracking down the defendant.

It was during questioning within this context that Raymond Nart, a senior police officer and formerly second in command of the DST, France's counter-espionage agency, belittled Mr. Abdallah's alleged terrorist role.

To some in the courtroom, it seemed that Mr. Nart was trying to explain why information on Mr. Abdallah had not merited the utmost urgency. To others, he was passing the court a message from the government to head off a heavy sentence.

The most dramatic indication that the authorities did not want Mr. Abdallah to get a life sentence came in the prosecutor's summing-up. The prosecutor, Pierre Baehlin, asked the judges, "with a heavy heart, not to hand down to the

accused a sentence of more than 10 years."

He cited the possibility of reprisals in France and the safety of five French hostages in Lebanon.

The court's decision not to follow the prosecutor's advice came just over 10 years after a well-publicized French compromise in dealing with terrorism.

In January 1977, French police arrested Mohammed Daoud Audeh, better known as Abu Daoud, who was sought by West Germany as an alleged organizer of the Palestinian killing of Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympic Games in 1972. The Munich operation ended with the deaths of 11 members of the Israeli team and of six of their Palestinian abductors.

Abu Daoud had arrived in France with a visa issued to him in his real name to attend the funeral of a Palestinian who had been assassinated in Paris a few days earlier.

The man who made the decision to arrest Abu Daoud was Robert Pan-

drand, then the director-general of the French police. When the rightists won parliamentary elections in March, Mr. Pandrand was named minister for public security under Interior Minister Charles Pasqua.

The government at the time, under President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, decided to release Abu Daoud and allow him to fly to Algeria. The decision was made after France received vigorous protests from the Arab world.

The episode deeply angered many of France's allies and was held up as an example of the country's willingness to compromise to head off terrorist violence.

For many critics, the policy has not paid dividends.

Over the past decade, France has suffered from attacks on Jewish targets including a synagogue and a restaurant; Armenian attacks on Turkish diplomats and other Turkish targets; and bombings and murders by Direct Action or by Mr. Abdallah's supporters. In addition,

it has been the scene of several murders among rival groups as they settled scores.

While West Germany and Italy both had problems with their own guerrilla groups, the Red Army Faction and the Red Brigades, terrorism in France took on an international, particularly Middle Eastern, dimension that few other Western countries had in such concentration.

Even since September's bombings, there has been evidence of French negotiations to ensure a measure of peace.

Reports have surfaced of intermediaries meeting with Lebanese or Syrian contacts to stop the bloodshed.

In January, a French weekly said that France had received a warning that Mr. Abdallah had to be tried and given a light sentence by March 1 to guarantee security. Shortly afterwards, the authorities set the trial's opening for Feb. 23.

The seven-judge panel, the first of a new type of nonjury court set up to deal with terrorist cases, ended the trial Sunday.

The judges' life sentence brought an abrupt halt to talk of compromise. The focus moved to security as the government ordered extra troops and paramilitary police to airports and border posts.

The main thrust to security over the next few weeks is thought to come from backers of Mr. Abdallah's party, the Liberation of Armenia, of ASALA, and from a Palestinian extremist group, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-Special Operations.

The leader of the Palestinian group, Selim Abu Salem, is reported to be a close friend of Mr. Abdallah.

ASALA, repeating the demand made by September's bombings, has warned of a new bombing campaign if Mr. Abdallah and two other Middle Eastern prisoners, including an ASALA militant, are not released.

Now the police and government are on the alert for a test that, if it comes, will show how strong France's new resolve really is.

U.K. Rejects Inquiry of Alleged Nazis

The Associated Press

LONDON — Britain rejected Monday demands by U.S. Nazi hunters to establish an investigation commission to deport alleged World War II criminals, and asked for further evidence against the suspects.

In a meeting with officials of the Simon Wiesenthal Center for Holocaust Studies, Home Secretary Douglas Hurd also ruled out prosecutions or deportation to the Soviet Union of the 17 alleged war criminals. The suspects, whom the center has identified as living in Britain, allegedly helped murder thousands of Jews in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Hurd said the center's evidence against the suspects was "very sketchy."

But Rabbi Marvin Hier, dean of the Los Angeles-based center, described the meeting Monday as "very constructive" and said the center would submit more detailed allegations against the suspects.

Rabbi Hier arrived Sunday to press Britain to set up an investigation commission. Similar commissions have been created in the United States, Canada and Australia.

But Mr. Hurd said: "It would be quite wrong to start setting up a police investigation on what we have now. I think that would be regarded in this country as deeply unjust."

Britain is among eight Western countries where the Wiesenthal Center has identified 242 suspected war criminals since it gained access last year to international immigration data.

Bonn Gets Suspect Lists

Nazi war crimes investigators said Monday they had obtained confidential UN lists of the names of 30,000 Germans identified 40 years ago in connection with World War II atrocities. Reuters reported from Bonn.

Alfred Streim, the director of the Center for the Prosecution of Nazi War Crimes, said his office would begin evaluating the material soon to determine whether any of the suspects could still be brought to trial.

The 80 lists were compiled between 1944 and 1948 by the UN War Crimes Commission.



Robert C. McFarlane, the former Reagan adviser, and his wife, Jonda.

McFARLANE: Sense of Despair, Failure

(Continued from Page 1)

dent Reagan on international events.

"It finally came down to a feeling that, even though I knew and understood the substance of policies better than others in the cabinet, I wasn't being listened to because I didn't qualify to be in the inner circle."

"The president is a man who admires men who have accumulated means and become wealthy and demonstrated considerable accomplishments in a chosen endeavor," Mr. McFarlane continued. "Shultz and Cap Weinberger and Don Regan and the vice president had built up businesses and made great successes of themselves. I haven't done that. I had a career in the bureaucracy. I didn't really qualify. It didn't do any good to know a lot about arms control if nobody listened."

His wife added that there were often "no resolutions" after his conversations with the president. Mr. McFarlane corrected her.

"No, it's not so much that," he said. "But I had countless times with the president when I felt he

wasn't absorbing what I was telling him. He did not have a great interest in foreign affairs. He was more interested in domestic issues."

A White House colleague agreed there were communication problems, but suggested that it was more the 49-year-old Mr. McFarlane's demeanor and interest in the details of foreign policy than his background.

"Bud was cool and taciturn and slow talking," this official said. "He did not have the brilliance of personality or manner of expression that could maximize a precious 15 minutes with the Gipper." Because of Mr. McFarlane's feeling that he was not part of the inner circle and because of his bickering with Donald T. Regan, who resigned as White House chief of staff Friday, Mr. McFarlane said he became increasingly isolated in the White House.

This enhanced the tendency — first nurtured by his disciplinary father, William Doddridge McFarlane, a Democratic congressman from Texas — to keep things inside.

"From the time I was young, I was told that to show uncertainty or vulnerability was a weakness," Mr. McFarlane said. "Crying was wrong. And if you were told to do something, like washing the car or homework or household chores, you were supposed to do it by yourself and not seek help. You were supposed to rely on yourself, not on others."

His wife said her husband was now trying to learn that if he lets down the guard of his strong and silent persona, there will be others who lead support.

She said, "The reaction to all this has shown that there are people who are just waiting for the opportunity to give support in return to the type of people who show strength outwardly all the time."

Mr. McFarlane said he would probably write a book and work at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies in Washington, which studies arms control and the competition with the Soviet Union in developing countries.

He said he wanted to tell people that the United States needs both elected officials and electors who understand and pay attention to foreign affairs.

He disagreed with common Washington wisdom that the Iranian intermediaries, some of whom he believed against in National Security Council memorandums cited in the Tower commission report as "inept" and "incompetent," had played United States officials for fools. He said it was the right policy to try to open lines of communication.

with Iran before it became too "skewed toward hostages and arms."

"Think of how much respect this country has now for Japan and Germany compared to the way people felt in the early 1940s," he said. "The Iranian leaders may have to make extravagant statements denouncing the U.S. to local audiences. But the government is going to change. And many Iranian leaders are conscious of their own vulnerability to Soviet pressure. They want a relationship with the West, particularly with the U.S."

As painful as it is for him to contemplate, his lifelong passion for government, he believes, will have to be channeled elsewhere.

"No president really needs to deal with someone who brings this sort of baggage with them," he said. "He has a depth of qualified people to choose from without talking back people who have been criticized."

New Syrian Peace Plan Supported by Gemayel

Reuters

BEIRUT — President Amin Gemayel has agreed to three key points in a Syrian peace plan aimed at ending 11 years of civil war in Lebanon by giving Moslems a greater share of power, official sources said Monday.

They said the Maronite Christian leader had agreed to give up his cabinet voting rights and that the prime minister, traditionally a Sunni Moslem, would be elected by the legislature instead of being appointed by the president.

Mr. Gemayel, the sources said, had also agreed in principle to the abolition of the confessional system, the traditional power-sharing arrangement between the country's Moslem and Christian communities.

Under the confessional system, major political posts and parliamentary seats are allotted according to religion. It heavily favors the Christian community, which has become a minority in Lebanon.

The official sources, who are close to Mr. Gemayel, said the three points had been agreed upon during more than two months of indirect negotiations between Mr. Gemayel and Syrian leaders.

The points were contained in the latest Syrian-backed plan, drawn up in Damascus by Lebanon's Moslem politicians and militia leaders in talks with top Syrian officials.

Before returning to Beirut on Sunday night, Prime Minister Rashid Karami said in Damascus the accord would "lead us out of our impasse."

But the sources close to Mr. Gemayel said some proposed reforms still remained to be negotiated.

Sources say the latest peace pact resembles the accord signed in Damascus by Christian and Moslem militia leaders in December 1985. That treaty collapsed when Mr. Gemayel refused to approve it.

The 1985 pact also envisaged phasing out the Christian minority's prerogatives in order to give Moslems an equal share in the legislature and the executive branch of the government.

Christian hard-liners said that

plan was unacceptable. They said Christians would lose their identity and that Syria would be placed in de facto control of Lebanon.

The latest plan is widely seen as an extension of Syria's security drive in West Beirut, in which at least 7,000 Syrian troops have cleared city streets of gunmen from rival militias and closed scores of militia strongholds.

Syria has close cultural, language and political ties with the country. Many Arabs regard it as part of a "Greater Syria."

A Lebanese Forces spokesman gave the latest peace proposal a guarded response. He said, "All Christians are agreed on abolishing confessionalism in general. In other words, they are in favor of total secularism."

"But setting a date in advance for abolishing confessionalism," he said, "is tantamount to setting a date for a new civil war, because various sects will try and compete to ensure domination over other groups."

Meanwhile, Nabih Berri, the leader of the Shiite Amal militia, returned to Beirut on Monday after more than three months in Damascus. Political sources said efforts were continuing to resolve a dispute among Amal forces in southern Lebanon.

Sources said Mr. Berri's men controlled most Amal territory in southern Lebanon but that Amal dissidents still manned checkpoints on the coast road between the port cities of Sidon and Tyre.

Chadian Rebels Declare A Cease-Fire for 3 Days

The Associated Press

TRIPOLI, Libya — The leader of Libyan-backed rebels in Chad announced Monday that his forces would observe a unilateral ceasefire for three days, the Libyan press agency JANA reported.

The agency quoted Sheikh Ibn Umar as saying the truce was being observed to coincide with the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the Libyan Constitution.

Christian hard-liners said that

TREATY: European Leaders Worry About Soviet Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

the prime Soviet aim now is to give the impression that there is a negotiation on for the American denunciation of Europe.

Another French official commented that the Russians and the Reagan administration were, for different reasons, pursuing the same goal of removing medium-range weapons from Europe.

The Soviet Union, he said, wanted to uncap the United States from Europe and remove weapons capable of striking Russia, while

Mr. Reagan wanted "a show window" for his vision of a world without nuclear weapons in which space defenses would serve as an insurance policy.

In West Germany, Mr. Kohl and his foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, have had little choice but to embrace the "zero option," which they championed in 1983 during the passionate debate over the deployment of American missiles.

They would appear to be hypocrites if they repudiated it now.

But some of Mr. Kohl's closest aides are known to be concerned

about Mr. Gorbachev's move to disconnect the medium-range-missile issue from the question of space defenses, a step that some had been predicting.

"The Soviets have always been against the theory of deterrence," said an adviser, "and this is now one of Gorbachev's major thrusts."

Bonn is particularly troubled by Soviet shorter-range systems stationed in East Germany and Czechoslovakia, which, for the most part, are targeted on West Germany.

Yet Mr. Gorbachev anticipated these West German objections by promising Saturday to negotiate the elimination of the shorter-range systems, and East Germany weighed in on cue with a commitment to see that they were removed from its territory.

At the public and political level, the effect of Mr. Gorbachev's moves has been to leave NATO stuck with the zero option, with France cast as a somewhat irrelevant nay-sayer. The zero option was fashioned by hard-liners in Washington in 1981 on the assumption that it would never be accepted by the Soviet Union.

The zero option, which was formally presented by Mr. Reagan at the National Press Club in Washington in 1981, was largely aimed at reassuring West Germany, and especially West German opinion that the United States sought radical reductions in nuclear arms.

More importantly, the zero option contradicted NATO's watershed decision of December 1979 that set in motion the deployment of American medium-range missiles.

This "dual track" decision called for deployment and negotiations with the Soviet Union to proceed simultaneously, but NATO's Integrated Decision Document clearly stated that even a negotiated accord would not eliminate the need for some American medium-range missiles.

The thinking in 1979 was that the deterrence doctrine and the need for linkage to the United States would require some American medium-range systems in Western Europe even in the unlikely event that the Soviet Union decided to scrap most of its SS-20 missiles, as Mr. Gorbachev has now proposed.

ARMS: U.S., Soviet Begin Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

with him declined to confirm the Reuters report.

The agreement outlined by Mr. Gorbachev would eliminate U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles, as well as Soviet SS-20 missiles from Europe. It would limit Moscow to 100 SS-20s in its Asian areas, while confining an equal U.S. force to the continental United States.

The U.S. and Soviet moves were widely seen as a significant quickening the pace of the two-year-old talks.

Mr. Gorbachev also said that the Kremlin wanted agreement on medium-range weapons separately from the more difficult questions of strategic, long-range missiles and bombers and space weapons.

His announcement was welcomed throughout Western Europe as a step forward in the talks, primarily because it "decouples" the medium-range missiles from the two other areas under discussion.

The Soviet proposal reflects an agreement reached and subse-

quently abandoned at the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in Iceland in October.

Its most significant element is the shift in Soviet strategy on the so-called linkage issue. The Soviet Union began the talks in March 1985 by insisting that progress in all three areas be linked, but it agreed during the November 1986 summit conference with President Ronald Reagan in Geneva to seek a separate accord on medium-range missiles.

Mr. Gorbachev returned to the strategy of linkage after the Iceland meeting, founded over Soviet insistence on limiting the Reagan administration's land- and space-based anti-missile defense, called the Strategic Defense Initiative, to the research laboratory.

Although U.S. and Soviet negotiators refused to discuss the prospects for an accord, several U.S. senators observing the talks here Monday said they believed that the way was open for quick resolution of the medium-range missile issue.

Britain Welcomes Offer

Britain welcomed Monday the Soviet Union's offer to remove all medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and said that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher would play a role in arms talks when she visits Moscow at the end of the month, Reuters reported in London.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the foreign secretary, said, "It is achievement could transform for the better the whole atmosphere in which arms control talks and relations between East and West are conducted."

WORLD BRIEFS

Police Raid Warsaw Press Conference

WARSAW (AP) — Polish police raided the Warsaw apartment of a prominent opposition activist, Jacek Kuron, on Monday to break up a news conference for Western reporters about political repression in Poland.

The police detained a senior adviser to the outlawed Solidarity labor movement, Zbigniew Romaszewski. He was recently named by the Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, to head a nationwide committee to press for legal reforms and aid victims of repression.

Mr. Kuron and Mr. Romaszewski had called the news conference to discuss new forms of political repression in Poland following the government amnesty in September that led to the release of nearly all the country's political prisoners.

Pakistan, India Set Troop Pullback

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — India and Pakistan agreed Monday on further troop withdrawals from northern border areas, a Pakistani spokesman said.

He said the agreement was reached after four days of talks. Both sides agreed to withdraw 40,000 to 50,000 troops each by March 17. The troops are in a sector south of Chhamb in Pakistan's Sindh province and Barmer in India's Rajasthan state.

A large number of troops will begin withdrawing March 16 in another sector in Pakistan's Punjab province and from Rajasthan in India, the spokesman said. About 150,000 troops were withdrawn last month under a Feb. 4 agreement to ease border tension, which increased in January as both sides accused each other of heavy troop deployments on the border.

Basque Separatist Is Killed in Crash

MADRID (Reuters) — Domingo Iurbe Abasolo, 43, regarded as the leader of the Basque separatist guerrilla organization ETA, was killed in a car crash in Algeria, the Spanish media reported Monday.

Among the newspapers publishing the report was the radical Basque daily Egin, which in November carried a rare interview with Mr. Iurbe, also known by his Basque name Txomin. The newspaper has close contacts with ETA.

Madrid's leading daily, El Pais, said the accident occurred Friday, but an Interior Ministry spokesman said he could not confirm or deny the news and there was no official confirmation from Algeria.

Mr. Iurbe lived in exile in France until July, when he was deported to Gabon. He then moved to Algeria.

Seoul Bans March for Slain Student

SEOUL (UPI) — The South Korean police outlawed on Monday opposition "peace marches" planned in memory of a student who died while under police interrogation, and a national alert was announced until Wednesday.

The national police director said in a statement that the marches set for Tuesday were not commemorative rites but part of an effort to create unrest and social confusion. "Those who attempt or participate in illegal demonstrations and violent disturbances will be sternly dealt with according to law," he said.

Following the Buddhist practice, the marches were to mark the 49th day after the death of the student, Park Chong Chul, 21. He was tortured to death by the police on Jan. 14 while in detention for anti-government activities. Two policemen have been arrested and indicted on murder charges in connection with the death.

For the Record

The Jordanian prime minister, Zaid al-Rifai, left Amman on Monday for Vienna to join King Hussein in official talks with the Austrian president, Kurt Waldheim.

South Africa's largest black union, the National Union of Mineworkers, announced Monday in Johannesburg that it would seek a 55 percent increase in wages. The union represents about 360,000 workers at 118 mines.

The U.S. Internal Revenue Service unveiled a proposal Monday for a simplified W-4 form on which workers could determine how much federal income tax should be withheld from their paychecks. (AP)

HUNGARY: Kadar Grip Slipping

(Continued from Page 1)

steps. A report prepared by one group of liberal economists, sociologists and others and submitted to top Communist officials late last year called for a "reform of the reform" that would include shutting many unprofitable state-run industries, revamping central investments, expanding the private sector and freeing the government from direct Communist Party control.

But when the party's Central Committee met, the proposals received little attention. Instead, the leadership, while acknowledging the growing crisis, decided to continue its policies, effecting postponing major decisions until another meeting this spring.

As the apparent economic uncertainty has increased, so has the evident competition among the handful of Communist Party leaders seen as candidates to succeed Mr. Kadar. Behind Mr. Kadar and his 64-year-old deputy, Karoly Nemeth, stand half a dozen men in their forties and fifties who may aspire to leadership of a post-Kadar Hungary.

The two aspirants who have been most visibly seeking a role in the succession struggle, the Central Committee's ideology chief, Janos Berez, and the party leader in Budapest, Karoly Grosz, are widely regarded as conservatives capable

Appeal for Objector

Twenty-two prominent Hungarian opposition figures have issued an appeal on behalf of Hungary's first conscientious objector on political grounds, calling for leniency in his case. The Associated Press reported from Vienna.

Zsolt Keszthelyi was detained Wednesday in Budapest after serving notice he would resist the draft because the army was controlled by a government that was not democratically elected.

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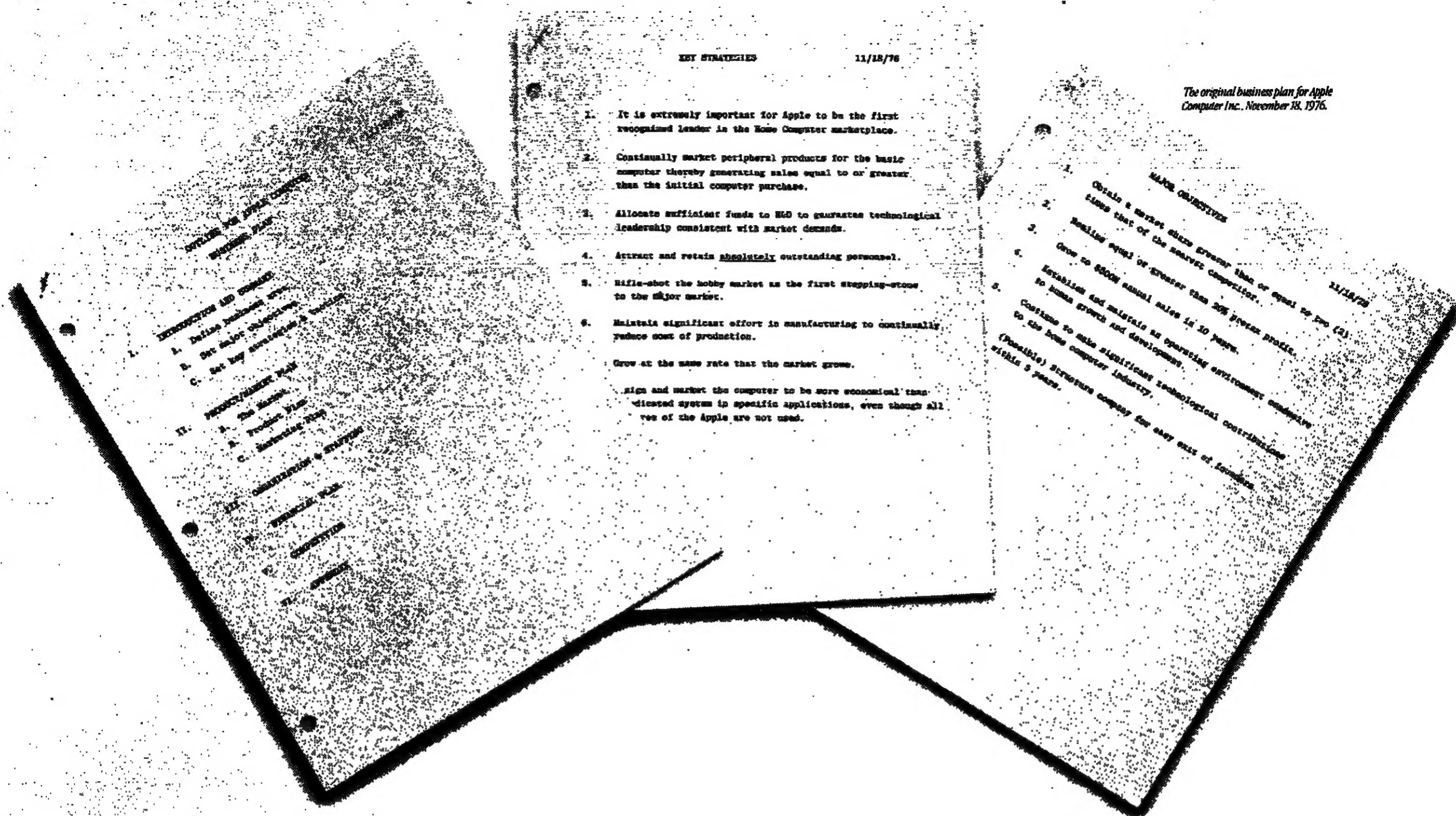
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Major Quake Strikes New Zealand's North Island

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — A strong earthquake rocked northern New Zealand on Monday and caused widespread damage. Reports from the area said many people were injured, five seriously, and that thousands were left homeless.

A state of emergency was declared. Government officials commandeered all available helicopters in the region to help assess damage and to ferry supplies needed for repairs.

Radio Pacific reported many injuries and dozens of buildings, bridges and roads damaged in the quake, which registered a magnitude of 6.4 on the open-ended Richter scale.

It was reported strongest around Whakatane on the Bay of Plenty, about 260 miles (420 kilometers) north of the capital, Wellington. Television New Zealand said 95 percent of the houses in the area were damaged.

The television report said five persons were injured seriously, but did not provide any further information on the casualties.

Radio Pacific quoted civil defense officials as saying two forestry workers were seriously injured when they were struck by falling trees, and a motorist was badly hurt after being trapped in a landslide.

Local seismologists said the earthquake was centered offshore on the eastern side of New Zealand's North Island.

Radio Pacific, broadcasting from Auckland, said there were reports of damage from the North Island cities of Taranaki and Rotorua.

The radio said there was damage to roads and rail links, bridges and forests, and that power supplies were cut off to several rural and forestry towns.

An earthen dam in the area suffered cracks because of the earthquake but officials later declared the structure safe, the radio said.

The seismological observatory in Wellington said the quake followed a number of tremors during the past week.

"It is the sort of thing that we expect to occur once every couple of years in New Zealand," said an observatory official.

It was the strongest earthquake to hit the area since a tremor with a magnitude of 6.5 on the Richter scale struck on July 26, 1961, the National Earthquake Information Center in Golden, Colorado, reported.



GLAD TO BE HERE — President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique joined traditional dancers at Harare airport Monday as he began a four-day visit to Zimbabwe. Mr. Chissano was welcomed by Prime Minister

Robert Mugabe, who restated his support for Mozambique's war against the Mozambican National Resistance rebels. Since 1982, Zimbabwe has deployed 12,000 troops in Mozambique to guard transport routes.

Shots Fired at the Home Of Mandela in Soweto

JOHANNESBURG — Shots were fired early Monday at the home of Winnie Mandela, her lawyer said.

Ismael Ayob said no one was injured and it was not known who fired the shots at the Mandela house in Soweto.

Mrs. Mandela is a black activist who is the wife of Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned leader of the African National Congress, the main guerrilla group opposing South Africa's white-minority government.

However, the government's Bureau of Information, in its account of the incident, said that policemen summoned to investigate a "public disturbance" at the house were fired on with an automatic weapon by someone inside.

The bureau said the officers apparently did not return fire and that whoever fired the shots from the house escaped. The bureau's report gave no indication who might have fired at the house and provided no details about the reported disturbance.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Law

and Order said Monday that 83 people died in police custody in South Africa last year.

Adrian Vlok said in a statement submitted in Parliament that inquiries had been completed in 43 of the deaths and that the police were not found to have acted improperly in any of the cases.

The 43 deaths included 12 suicides, 27 deaths by natural causes, one murder by a fellow prisoner and three instances where prisoners were shot trying to escape, he said.

Sweden Plans Sanctions — Sweden's ruling Social Democratic party authorized the government Monday to impose unilateral trade sanctions on South Africa, according to Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson, Reuters reported.

Mr. Carlsson said that the party had decided the need to fight apartheid took a higher priority than Sweden's traditional policy of only joining in sanctions voted by the United Nations Security Council.

The full extent of the trade boycott and when it would come into force was to be decided later.

Sweden has long tried to isolate South Africa economically, having frozen investments in the white-ruled republic in the late 1970s. In the first nine months of 1986, Swedish exports to South Africa fell 29 percent from a year earlier to \$59 million (kroner \$86 million). Imports fell 71 percent to 106 million kroner.

Demjanjuk Tells Witness, 'You're a Liar'

JERUSALEM — John Demjanjuk, the retired auto worker from Cleveland who is charged with Nazi war crimes, spoke up during a witness's testimony Monday and told a Holocaust survivor in Hebrew, "You're a liar."

It was the first time that Mr. Demjanjuk, who sat impassively through the first two weeks of the trial, reacted visibly to testimony. Israel says that Mr. Demjanjuk is a brutal Ukrainian guard known as "Ivan the Terrible" who operated the gas chambers at Treblinka. Mr. Demjanjuk says he was never at the death camp in German-occupied Poland.

Mr. Demjanjuk said the Hebrew words as his attorney, Mark O'Connor, cross-examined Elyahu Rosenberg, a survivor of Treblinka, asking the witness why he had not helped other Jews who were being led to the gas chambers.

"How could I have helped these people? How — by screaming? 'Don't go into the gas chambers?'" Mr. Rosenberg answered. "They would have pushed me five into a pit of blood."

"Don't ask me questions like that, I implore you; you weren't there," Mr. Rosenberg said, and, motioning toward the defendant, added, "Ask him what they would have done to me if I had tried to do something."

It was then that Mr. Demjanjuk said two Hebrew words, "After shakran" or "You're a liar." Mr. Demjanjuk, 66, apparently learned some Hebrew while in an Israeli prison.

Last week, Mr. Rosenberg, 65, identified the defendant in court as the Ukrainian guard known as Ivan the Terrible.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir sat in on the trial for about one hour Monday morning. The trial is being broadcast live on two Israeli radio stations and can often be heard in shops, buses and markets.

During his second full day of cross-examining the witness, Mr. O'Connor noted inconsistencies in Mr. Rosenberg's various accounts of Treblinka through the years, particularly relating to the date of his arrival at Treblinka.

Mr. Rosenberg testified that he reached the death camp in 1942, on the eve of Rosh Hashana, the Jewish New Year. Although the holiday usually falls on or around September, documents show that Mr. Rosenberg told Israeli police in 1960 that he arrived in June 1942 and in another 1961 statement said that he arrived Aug. 20, 1942.

"I do not know the Gregorian date," Mr. Rosenberg said Monday. "There is only one date for the world to know — Erev [the eve of] Rosh Hashana."

Talking Politics? Don't Ride the Kenyan Buses

NAIROBI — Political discussions in Kenya's matatus, or privately owned minibuses, have been banned, the head of the Matatu Vehicle Owners Association said.

The association chairman, J.M. Nderi, said at a meeting of matatu owners Sunday that passengers found discussing sensitive political issues in the buses would be ejected and reported to the authorities.

Mr. Nderi urged the matatu operators to be alert for persons spreading rumors aimed at discrediting the government of President Daniel arap Moi.

The action is one of a series taken since the discovery in 1985 of a clandestine opposition movement known as Mwakenya, whose aim is to overthrow Mr. Moi.

More than 60 people have been convicted of involvement with Mwakenya and many more have been detained by police since a drive against the movement began last year.

Randolph Scott, Who Appeared In Westerns for 30 Years, Dies at 84

BEVERLY HILLS, California — Randolph Scott, 84, who appeared in Hollywood Westerns for 30 years as the strong silent hero sitting tall in the saddle, died Monday of natural causes.

In his movie roles, Mr. Scott was most recognizable as a tall and erect figure who was slow to anger. The lanky, handsome film star was also a multimillionaire real estate investor with holdings principally in San Fernando Valley.

Although most movie biographies give his birth date as Jan. 23, 1903, his son-in-law said Mr. Scott was actually born in 1898.

He retired from acting in 1962 after he made his last movie, "Ride the High Country," in which he played an aging gunslinger.

Although Mr. Scott preferred rugged outdoor roles in Westerns and adventure films, he was in private life considered one of Hollywood's best dressed men.

The actor, who was described as Hollywood's gentleman from Virginia, was born at his parents' country home near Orange, Virginia.

Mr. Scott was educated at private schools, then attended Georgia Tech, where he played football for a year and then the University of North Carolina.

After leaving college, he traveled in Europe for a year before returning home to work with his father in engineering and then deciding he preferred acting.

After his arrival in Hollywood, Mr. Scott, a good golfer, found himself in a game with Howard Hughes, who asked him if he was interested in becoming an actor.

Mr. Scott said he was but that he did not know how to get past the studio gates.

He was advised to get some acting experience, whereupon he worked with the Pasadena Playhouse for two years. He made his professional debut as the juvenile lead in a play called "Under a Virginia Moon." A screen test followed and he was signed to a contract by Paramount Studios.

U.S. Seeks to Join Jet Plan in Europe

WASHINGTON — The United States would like to participate in a \$15 billion jet-fighter project with Britain, West Germany, Spain and Italy, but would not penalize those allies if U.S. companies were excluded from the program, Pentagon officials said Monday.

Robert B. Sims, the Defense Department spokesman, said a letter was being written Monday to officials in the four countries to clarify the intent of a sharply worded Pentagon letter sent earlier this month. That letter pressed for participation of U.S. companies in construction of the fighter combat jet.

The countries decided in 1985 to build 800 of the jets. The companies involved are Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm of West Germany, British Aerospace PLC, Aeritalia of Italy and Casa of Spain.

Palestinian Is Killed By Soldiers in Nabulus

New York Times Service **JERUSALEM** — Israeli forces shot and killed one Palestinian and wounded another Monday after the men fled from a security check in the West Bank city of Nabulus, an army spokesman said.

Earlier in the day, a memorial ceremony was held under tight security to mark the anniversary of the assassination of the Nabulus mayor, Zafir al-Masri. He was killed last year shortly after being appointed by the Israeli administration. Nabulus storekeepers held a commercial strike, and some mild protests were reported.

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Rebels Call Amnesty Offer a 'Farce,' Accuse Manila of Trying to Buy Time

MANILA — Communist rebels announced Monday that they have rejected President Corason C. Aquino's amnesty offer as a "sheer farce of surrender."

They accused the government of planning to use the six-month grace period to build up its forces for war.

The National Democratic Front spokesman, Antonio Zemel, said in a statement that the amnesty offer, made by Mrs. Aquino on Saturday, "highlights the hypocrisy" of her government.

Mrs. Aquino said she would grant unconditional amnesty to Muslim and Communist rebels who lay down their arms in the next six months.

Mr. Zemel said the purpose of the six-month period was to buy time "to consolidate the bickering factions" in the armed forces and consolidate military strength "for an all-out war against the revolutionary movement."

The front said it was willing to resume talks with the government on ending the 13-year-old insurgency if negotiations included "the

root causes of the armed conflict."

But Mr. Zemel added that surrender "can never be the objective or condition of any negotiations with the government."

Before his statement was issued, the government's chief negotiator said that chances were good for new peace talks with the Communists by May. But a former defense official expressed doubt that Mrs. Aquino's amnesty alone would end the fighting.

The military, meanwhile, announced that since a 60-day ceasefire expired Feb. 8, fighting with the rebels has reached the same level as last year.

General Fidel V. Ramos, the armed forces chief of staff, said police stations, town halls, military barracks and other "centers of government" were the main targets.

He added that 181 persons have been killed in clashes between government forces and the New People's Army since the truce lapsed.

He said clashes were averaging eight a day nationally, the same as in 1986 but three a day fewer than in 1985, the last year of former

President Ferdinand E. Marcos's rule.

In a separate development on Monday, Mrs. Aquino accepted the resignation of Agriculture Secretary Ramon F. Mitra Jr., the Philippine news agency reported.

Mr. Mitra was quoted as saying that he would campaign for the House of Representatives. Mrs. Aquino has said that cabinet and other official appointees who wish to run in the May 11 elections must step down by next Monday.

No replacement for Mr. Mitra was announced. His resignation is effective Thursday.

Drug Trial Begins in Malaysia

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — The trial began Monday in Penang of Derrick Gregory, a 37-year-old Briton, on drug trafficking charges that carry a possible death sentence. Mr. Gregory was arrested in 1982, a year before a law imposing mandatory death sentences in drug cases came into effect.



Randolph Scott

Mr. Allman was named U.S. consul in Shanghai.

He left the consular corps in 1924 to practice law in Shanghai. He later was editor of Shun Pao, a Chinese-language paper. After Pearl Harbor he was interned by the Japanese for six months. Upon release and return to the United States, he was appointed director of the Asian Bureau of the Office of Strategic Services in New York City. After the war, he returned to China and practiced law until 1950.

China and practiced law until 1950.

SHULTZ: China Reassures U.S. on Strong Ties to West

(Continued from Page 1)

be allowed to rise to market levels. In addition, after student demonstrations in December and January and the dismissal of Hu Yaobang as Communist Party leader, official criticisms and dismissals of several leading intellectuals have been accompanied by denunciations in the official press of "bourgeois liberalism."

This has begun to translate into a new anti-foreign mood, some foreign residents of Beijing say, represented by an increased wariness among many Chinese of befriending Westerners.

Some Western analysts believe that attacking intellectuals will alienate the very people needed to advance the modernization program.

Mr. Shultz, in his toast, seemed to be chiding the Chinese for their expulsion of two Western journalists when he went on to declare that Americans, in their "respect for human rights and freedom of expression," had "learned the importance of a free press."

"Since the founding of our re-

public, American journalists have sometimes been a thorn in the side of government officials," Mr. Shultz said, "but our history has also demonstrated their indispensable importance in safeguarding freedom and justice, and in insuring the health of our democratic system. They also have a vital role to play in strengthening mutual understanding between our two peoples."

An American official said Mr. Shultz had also raised the subject in his private talks. Last year, John F. Burns of The New York Times was arrested and expelled, and more recently, Lawrence MacDonald, an American reporter for the French news agency Agence France-Presse, had his visa revoked.

Besides seeing Mr. Li for nearly an hour, Mr. Shultz met with Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Defense Minister Zhang Aiping, President Li Xiannian and Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang.

An American official said that they had discussed the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan and the American and Chinese aid to

the Afghan rebels, the Vietnamese military presence in Cambodia, military and technical sales to China and the Soviet-American arms negotiations.

The subject of the arms talks took up a good deal of time, the officials said, especially the announcement last weekend by the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, that Moscow was willing to negotiate a treaty eliminating medium-range ballistic missiles in Europe without linking it to an overall strategic arms accord.

Charles E. Redman, the State Department spokesman, said that there were no plans for Mr. Shultz to visit Moscow soon to hold talks on this subject.

Chinese leaders reportedly told Mr. Shultz of their desire to see the elimination of Soviet missiles in Asia, which can strike Chinese territory, and Mr. Shultz was said to have repeated the American desire to see the number of medium-range missiles cut to zero.

There was no indication that Mr. Shultz had given for such a sweeping accord. The Russians have proposed reducing the deployment in Asia to 100 medium-range missile warheads, which would be a cut of 80 percent.

Mr. Shultz also asked China to stop selling weapons to Iran, an American official said, arguing that the secret American sales were "the exception" and that the administration's campaign to halt the arms flow to Iran remained in effect.

An important aspect of the talks, according to American officials, was an explanation on each side of what is happening politically in Washington and Beijing. It was not clear whether either side convinced the other that all was well in the respective capitals.

Shevardnadze Meets Thai Aide

BANGKOK — The Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, said he discussed Cambodia with Foreign Minister Siddhi Savetalla here Monday, but not substantively. He gave no details.

Mr. Shevardnadze, who left for Australia after a five-hour visit, said that the conflict in Afghanistan, the desirability of ridding the world of nuclear weapons and "keeping outer space peaceful" were also discussed.

The Cambodian conflict is of major concern to Thailand, which is strongly anti-Communist and an unwelcome host to 350,000 refugees from Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam.

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OPINION

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Policy Is Still Bad

The Iran policy that was being served by the Reagan administration's offer of arms for hostages could not survive the twin blows of failure and disclosure. But the other large foreign policy issue treated in the Tower report is different. The Nicaragua policy that the administration meant to advance by its covert efforts to arrange financing for the contras is very much alive. Thanks to the support voted for it last fall by Congress, it is the established U.S. national policy. But, of course, it remains extremely controversial. Even before the Tower report, its opponents were determined to reverse it. The report now becomes ammunition in the policy war.

Should it? The National Security Council trumped all over propriety in steering funds to the contras during the two years when Congress was seeking, in the words of the Tower commission, "to restrict the president's ability to implement his policy." Whether the NSC also trumped legality is, for the commission, not so clear. The legal picture produced by congressional strictures is described as "highly ambiguous."

But the policy is no more invalidated by the wild tactics employed to sustain it in what were for the administration lean political times than it is validated by proper procedures used in earlier times. Critics of the contras now argue in effect that the NSC staff's methods tainted the policy be-

yond remedy. Supporters respond that last fall's congressional approval gave the policy a legitimacy beyond challenge. Both of these arguments are weak. Finally, the policy has to be judged on its merits.

U.S. backing of the contras came into public view soon after it began more than five years ago. Since then, we have thought that this sort of intervention had heavy moral and political drawbacks. That remains our view. An emphasis on military operations was bad policy before the Tower report, and it is still bad. It helps the Sandinistas mobilize Nicaraguan and international support against "Yankee imperialism." It commits the United States to a force of, at best, mixed political credentials and uncertain military prospects. It points Washington toward an unpalatable retreat-escalate choice not far down the road.

In the contras' ranks are democrats as well as holdovers from the old regime. Still, the best chance for keeping the democratic cause alive in Nicaragua remains the course of negotiation recommended by almost all of Nicaragua's fellow Latins. Only that course provides a common platform on which the United States and Latin Americans can join, as they must join for any policy to be effective, in containing the expansion of Sandinista power both within Nicaragua and within the region.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Usurpation Exposed

It is no longer conjecture about the White House's "privatized" foreign policy. The details are as vivid as the unblinking memos in the Tower commission's report, as devastating as the flow charts showing how Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North squeezed secret donations from foreign clients for the contras. The documents portray a hidden, unaccountable group of individuals, knowing few limits, operating with arrogance and marching to folly.

Frustrations with democracy, it seems, led President Reagan to turn his National Security Council into a secret government. It launched some covert operations and concealed them from Congress, the State Department and even the CIA.

In 1984, Congress cut off all U.S. funds, military and humanitarian, for the Nicaraguan rebels, and thought that it had barred any entry of the United States into intelligence activities from supporting, directly or indirectly, any military operations in Nicaragua. This seemingly unambiguous curb was evaded by the White House on the specious claim that the law did not apply to the NSC staff, Colonel North, whom Mr. Reagan called a national hero, used this loophole and began raising millions from private and foreign contributors for what he called Project Democracy. His efforts, the report shows, extended to buying arms, supervising air drops and acquiring \$4.5 million worth of assets like ships and communications equipment.

One provocative operation was an airstrip in Costa Rica, built by a "Project

Democracy proprietary" as a contra supply base. When the president of Costa Rica, an exemplary democracy, threatened to expose the base, Colonel North, according to his own account, threatened him with a cutoff of U.S. aid. "You did the right thing," said John Poindexter, the national security adviser, "but let's try to keep it quiet."

Secretary of State George Shultz was not told of secret fund-raising ("I think it should stay that way," said Vice Admiral Poindexter). When pressed by the House committee on intelligence in August 1986, Colonel North denied giving any military advice to contras ("Well done," said Admiral Poindexter). As for CIA Director William Casey, a Poindexter memorandum advised Colonel North: "I don't want you to talk to anybody else, including Casey, except me about your operational roles."

It was a recipe for disaster. Congress was told to American envoys had no idea what secret understandings had been struck with governments they were dealing with. Incompetent fictions were used to cloak American involvement in the shipments from Israel of Communist bloc weapons via a Danish ship chartered by Colonel North. There is no place in our democracy for personal secret operations and private foreign policies. Wisdom dictates reliance on experienced officials responsive to rules, written and unwritten. If any good is to come of the Iran-contra fiasco, it will be in the reaffirmation of law and limits on the president's authority.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Bulgaria Off the Hook

It is not so long since Bulgaria was widely suspected of having had an important role in Mehmet Ali Agca's unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Pope John Paul II. This suspicion led directly into the Reagan administration's whole early drive against international terrorism, which was known to have strong Moscow connections. It was something of a surprise, then, to read recently that the number two man in the State Department, John Whitehead, was paying a courtesy call on Sofia, as if the Bulgarian role had never even been thought to exist.

The fact is that although circumstantial evidence was highly suggestive, a Bulgarian role was not proved. A year ago an Italian court found insufficient evidence to convict three Bulgarians (and three Turks) who had been tried as the would-be assassin's accomplices. CIA Director William Casey is reported to have assigned his analysts to ransack the record and, when they failed to come up with a convincing measure of proof, to have accepted their findings.

The attention directed at Bulgaria in the Agca case did have some unintended positive effects. That country's record of loquaciousness toward narcotics and arms smuggling

came under collateral scrutiny and, according to American drug officials, the Bulgarians began shaping up. Along with this came a measurable improvement in the uniting of families divided by the Bulgarian border, an end to the jamming of the Voice of America and some other political small change of the sort that the State Department customarily counts in deciding whether to turn American favor up or down on the countries of Eastern Europe. One still uncorrected flaw in this period was the terrible Bulgarian performance in persecuting its ethnic Turkish minority.

Meanwhile the focus of the administration's concern over terrorism moved to Libya, Iran and Syria and to the idea that the terrorism those countries conduct need not necessarily be attributed to a Soviet hand.

Who can tell whether the truth of the 1981 attempt on the pope's life will be known? In any event, there was not enough to go on for American diplomacy to remain in indefinite suspension. The record on the pope is not closed, but until something more concrete is added to it, Bulgaria appears to be off the diplomatic hook.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

A Vital Soviet Concession

The Soviet Union has removed the main obstacle not simply to arms control but to disarmament in Europe. Its position since Reykjavik has been glaringly illogical. It insisted on linking the removal of intermediate-range weapons (INF) in Europe to the cessation of the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative. The two concerns are not related. The SDI has nothing to say about the defense of Europe. Mikhail Gorbachev's recognition of this is an important advance, and it should lead to the elimination of all SS-20, cruise and Pershing-2 missiles from the Continent and Britain. That would reverse a buildup of arms in Europe which has been going on for more than a decade. Europeans must not allow the other

"linkage" — between their defense on the central front and the U.S. strategic arsenal — to be a reason for impeding a smooth passage on INF now that Mr. Gorbachev has made the vital concession. Europe will never be wholly convinced that America will expose her cities for the sake of Europe. The Russians will never be convinced that she won't, and therein lies the doubt which sustains classical deterrence theory. But if the INF treaty comes off, a powerful incentive will be given to Ronald Reagan and his successor to go for the deep cuts in strategic forces which were on offer at Reykjavik. At that stage, the balance of forces in Europe would be adjustable on a much lower level which brought in Soviet conventional as well as tactical nuclear strength.

—The Guardian (London).

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Not Watergate, but the Moral Is the Same

By David Ignatius and Michael Getler

This is the first of two articles.

WASHINGTON — We know the story by heart. The president wins re-election in a landslide, and as he begins his second term he seems invincible. Overzealous aides, led by an autocratic chief of staff, plot strategies to deal with perceived enemies at home and abroad. As the plans become more elaborate and dubious, the White House becomes obsessed with keeping them secret.

The secrets begin to leak out, as they inevitably do in a democracy, and the president's men try to cover them up. But the truth emerges anyway, in bits and pieces, in a way that is disastrous to the president's credibility. He fires a few aides who were most closely involved in the scandal. Then he fires his chief of staff. The gossip in Washington shifts to whether the president himself might resign.

The Iran affair is not Watergate, of course. There is not the same kind of clear criminality, and Ronald Reagan is not Richard Nixon. But last week, in the aftermath of the Tower commission's report, the two scandals seemed eerily alike. There was the same fascination and dread, the same sense of tawdry spectacle, the same sadness at watching a group of self-important White House aides put the rest of the nation through the wringer and turn a seemingly successful presidency from triumph to tragedy with astonishing speed.

And it could get worse. By the time the Iran affair runs its course many months from now, it may prove to be even more debilitating than Watergate. That is because there are so few people left in the administration who are not tarnished in some way.

Watergate had its villains, but it also had heroes. Elliot Richardson and William French Smith resigned rather than fire Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox. Henry Kissinger and James Schlesinger shielded national security policy from the tempest. Gerald Ford calmed the nation after Mr. Nixon's resignation.

Who are the comparable heroes in the Reagan administration? There are none. The Tower report notes that even though Secretary of State George Shultz and Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger disagreed strongly

ly with the arms-for-hostages deal, "they simply distanced themselves from the policy" rather than resign. When a U.S. cargo plane carrying Eugene Hasenfus was shot down in Nicaragua last October — an event that began to lift the curtain on the extent of secret foreign policy — Mr. Shultz and Assistant Secretary Elliott Abrams fairly boasted that such private air forces were none of their business and need not be looked into because there was nothing illegal about them. In other words, a private foreign policy was fine.

Beyond Mr. Shultz and Mr. Weinberger, the administration is largely in ruins. Donald Regan, the chief of staff, is out. Michael Deaver, one of the president's closest advisers during the first term, is on the verge of indictment. William Casey, the CIA director, has resigned because of a brain tumor. Robert McFarlane, the former national security adviser, has tried to commit suicide. Edwin Meese, the attorney general, faces questions about whether he conducted a prompt and thorough investigation of the Iran affair.

Of the president's senior advisers, only Treasury Secretary James Baker seems untouched by the fallout. The arrival of Howard Baker as the new chief of staff will help, but probably less than the White House hopes.

The tragedy for the Reagan administration is that no one remembered the lessons of Watergate that had been so painfully learned by the nation and another administration less than 15 years ago.

Watergate demonstrated that there are clear limits to executive authority, and in particular to the ability of a president to conduct covert operations on questionable national security grounds. You cannot act secretly for very long in a democracy, even if you are as energetic as Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North. You cannot put tape over a door at the Watergate apartment complex in 1972 and expect that it will not be discovered.

Similarly, you cannot create a private air force — with six planes, doz-

ens of support people and a private airstrip in Costa Rica — to drop weapons into a country that the United States is not at war with and expect that nobody will find out about it. And you cannot secretly sell millions of dollars' worth of weapons to an avowed enemy of the United States and expect to get away with it. Reversing the political laws of gravity in that way was beyond the powers even of Ronald Reagan.

The Tower commission's report opened a curtain on what can only be described as the fantasy world inhabited by some of the military men who served the president on the National Security Council staff: Colonel North, Vice Admiral John Poindexter and Mr. McFarlane, a former marine lieutenant colonel. It offered the nation a disturbing portrait of

these men plotting together in secret, seemingly oblivious to the values that their president had espoused and to the laws and traditions of the nation they had pledged to serve.

Thanks to the Tower report, we can all look over Oliver North's shoulder and read his self-dramatizing message traffic in the NSC computer system. We learn that he told extraordinary tales to the Iranians about how Mr. Reagan went off for a whole weekend and prayed in deciding whether to authorize Colonel North to say to Tehran: "We accept the Islamic revolution of Iran as a fact." Another North story had Mr. Reagan saying that he wanted an end to the Iran-Iraq war on terms acceptable to Iran and that it was the Iraqi president who was causing the problem. Mr. Reagan later told the Tower commission that such descriptions were "absolute fiction."

The Washington Post.



Testing Times for South Korea and Taiwan

By David O'Rear

HONG KONG — Asia's two fastest-growing newly industrialized countries, Taiwan and South Korea, face historic political transitions in the coming year. Presidents Chiang Ching-Kuo and Chun Doo Hwan must plan their successions while balancing competing political forces within and outside their ruling parties. Although Mr. Chiang does not face the potentially explosive street violence that Mr. Chun must contend with, he does have to convince politicians in power for decades to retire before he dies.

The present prospects for political reform in South Korea and Taiwan are mixed. This year and next, dissent is unlikely to interfere with continued economic expansion. Nevertheless, the only means of ensuring long-term national security and economic development is to distribute power more broadly — something that no political elite has gladly or easily done in the past. Taiwan is clearly better prepared to face these challenges than is South Korea, both because of the nature of their respective political milieus and because Mr. Chiang is in a stronger position than Mr. Chun.

Mr. Chiang has set the Nationalist Party, the Kuomintang, on a course of political reform aimed at developing a pluralistic system — eventually, over the objections of old-guard conservatives, he has decided to end four decades of martial law and permit the rise of an indigenous political party. His hand also is clearly visible in proposals to lift restrictions on newspaper publishers and to curb police powers of detention.

The Kuomintang will soon hold its 13th party congress and will reshuffle top party and government posts. In order to ensure the continuation of his reforms, Mr. Chiang must reinforce the party's progressive wing by promoting younger, better educated officials and retiring elderly, conservative members.

Two men represent the fortunes of the ruling party's progressive wing: Vice President Lee Teng-hui, a foreign-educated Taiwanese technocrat; and Education Minister Lee Huan, a party powerhouse with a deceptively modest title

Upon Mr. Chiang's death, Lee Teng-hui is likely to assume a figurehead role as president. Decision-making making powers then would shift to the prime minister's office and to the highest party ranks. To ensure this, Mr. Chiang must put Lee Huan and other moderates in positions from which they can manage the succession.

In South Korea, the political situation is much more tenuous and the prospects for a peaceful transfer of power are growing dim. The government and the main opposition New Korea Dem-

South Korea could learn about compromise from Chiang, who long ago mastered the art of balancing contending forces.

ocratic Party (NKDP), under the guidance of Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam, are battling over revisions to the constitution. Mr. Chun's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), with the support of the military and the bureaucracy, favors reducing the powers of the president and strengthening the role of the prime minister and the cabinet. The NKDP charges that the plan is designed to keep the opposition out of power, and is thus unacceptable. The real problem is that the two sides do not trust each other.

Unless the two parties can reach some sort of compromise, which now appears unlikely, National Assembly and presidential elections will be held in the coming year according to the existing constitution. The opposition would probably boycott them, leading to further street violence and possibly a return to martial law.

What is needed in South Korea is one of the rarest political commodities: a selfless approach to national interests. The ruling party and the

armed forces must recognize the opposition as reformers, not revolutionaries. If the NKDP can gain the support of a majority of the population, something Mr. Chun and the military have not been able to do, then the military should accept this as a step toward stability.

The two Kims, on the other hand, must acknowledge that they symbolize domestic instability, which the military fears will incite a North Korean invasion. Their politics are based on a desire to claim the presidency and to drive the military out of politics. Confrontation, not compromise, rules their thinking.

The government's first steps toward reconciliation should be to curb the power of the police, release political prisoners and respect freedom of the press and assembly. In response, the NKDP should return to the National Assembly's constitutional revision committee with a willingness to compromise on the issue of direct presidential elections. Under fair elections, the opposition could gain a strong position in a parliamentary system of government.

While President Chun has repeatedly emphasized his commitment to step down in February 1988 at the end of his constitutionally mandated single term, South Korea still lacks a reliable succession plan. If the two sides fail to resolve their differences this year, the radical fringe within the opposition will gain support and the government will feel obliged to reassert its authority through violence.

Mr. Chun could learn something about compromise from Mr. Chiang, who long ago mastered the art of balancing contending political forces. Mr. Chun, however, is likely to be in a position after retirement to offer support to his handpicked successor, or successors. Mr. Chiang, like all Chinese leaders, must die in office.

The writer is associate director, North Asia, for Business International, a private research organization. He contributed this comment, which represents his own views and not necessarily those of his company, to the International Herald Tribune.

Real Conservatives Choose Legality Over Emotion

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The United States is a deeply conservative society and will remain one long after the Reagan administration has been interred in the history books and the liberals are again in power. America's liberals are not actually very far on the left, by any comparison with the left in the rest of the world, while America's conservatives, or neoconservatives, are not conservative at all. A comparison with Western Europe shows this, and suggests why it is dangerous. The United States deserves a more serious conservative movement than it now possesses, and certainly it needs it.

European conservatism is pessimistic about history. It believes in original sin, or in the secular counterpart of that idea: that mankind is fatally flawed, disposed to crime and cruelty. It holds that the institutions of law and political order are fragile accomplishments of civilization, constantly at risk. It defends the established order and distrusts change.

America's new conservatives do just the opposite. They adore change and reject the past. They believe in political evil, certainly, but they look upon it as conveniently contained in a few locations, notably the Soviet Union, or confined to a political group, the left. They do not believe that society itself is irredeemably flawed, but rather that it steadily progresses and that American society is a kind of secular promised land.

They are thus deeply optimistic, at least about America; and they look to the future. They are willing to overturn established institutions because of their confidence in making everything better. They are enthusiastic about dismantling government, deregulating corporations, breaking up great corporations. As David Stock-

man has testified, they even were willing to push the country deliberately into deep debt on the theory, disproved in the event, that this would force the executive and Congress to cut back on federal spending. In short, these "conservatives" are actually very radical in their ideas and in their willingness to provoke drastic changes in society in the name of unproven ideas and a sectarian ideology. They really resemble nothing so much as those other social engineers of the recent past, the Socialists, Communists and anarchists.

The modern European conservative is represented by such figures as the late Raymond Aron, a political analyst in a tradition which includes Tocqueville in France and Edmund Burke in Britain and which is hostile to ideology and concerned with protecting not only liberty but also social justice. It regards civilization as fragile and distrusts radicalism.

Michael Oakeshott, the British conservative philosopher, describes nations as sailing "a boundless and bottomless sea; there is neither harbor for shelter nor appointed destination. The enterprise is to keep afloat." That scarcely sounds like Ronald Reagan, or even Irving Kristol.

The most visible of American conservatives, the man who first made Americans aware of what claims to be a new conservatism, is William F. Buckley Jr. He wrote a column (H/T, Feb. 19) commending the efficiency with which the Argentine military oligarchy of a few years ago ended terrorism. It "acquiesced" (note the weird word) "in kidnappings, torture and extortions of those suspected of conniving with [the terrorists]"

Mr. Buckley proposed creation of a new international anti-terrorist agency to apply the Argentine method, so as to produce "the extinction of a species," the terrorist species, by killing them, by posting boundaries for delivery of their dead and by causing "the gradual economic asphyxiation, pending political sanitation," of "prohibited zones" such as Lebanon, where terrorist bases exist.

This, of course, is not conservatism but a form of rightist radicalism, prepared to disregard or destroy the established norms of international conduct in order to deal with a peculiarly repugnant but nonetheless ephemeral phenomenon, international terrorism, that in terms both of lives lost and of real political consequences is objectively trivial. Mr. Buckley concedes that his plan, for Americans, "raises constitutional problems."

It raises problems more serious than constitutional ones. It always has been hard to take American conservatism seriously precisely because of its failure to grasp the radical implications of the things it so innocently proposes, or indeed does. Under Mr. Reagan's presidency it has attacked other countries, attempted to kill their leaders, tried to overthrow other governments, authorized subversion and kidnappings, and might even do the things Mr. Buckley proposes, without ever grasping how all of this contributes to the moral breakdown of international society.

Lord Acton, the great 19th century historian, who was truly a conservative, said of this idea that law and established convention count for little against the popular cause of the

moment, that "the fate of every democracy, of every government based on the sovereignty of the people, depends on the choice it makes between these opposite principles, absolute power [to popular emotion] on the one hand, and on the other, the restraints of legality and the authority of tradition. It must stand or fall according to its choice."

One would like to introduce Lord Acton to Mr. Buckley and the "conservatives" of Mr. Reagan's White House. But they would not understand him, and he would undoubtedly be astounded by them.

International Herald Tribune
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IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Troops to Peking

PEKING — Both Yuan Shih-kai and delegates from the Southern Provinces have urged the Legations to bring in troops and assume control of Peking. Yuan has applied to the Legations for protection. He fears assassination, and none of his troops is to be relied upon. Meanwhile, W.J. Calhoun, the American Minister, sent a call [on March 2] to Major James M. Armes, of the 15th Infantry, to send 200 men from Tientsin. This action was taken after a meeting of diplomats, at which it was decided that the foreign force should be increased by a thousand troops to ensure protection for the Legation Quarter. Executions have been busy in all parts of the city. More than 30 looters have been decapitated. The majority of these were soldiers. Their heads have been hung above the principal thoroughfares.

1937: Italy to Compete

ROME — Facing up to Britain's \$7.5 billion rearmament program, the Fascist Grand Council in a communiqué [on March 2] recognizes that the world armament race has begun in earnest, with no hope of limitation. Italy will try to compete, says the Grand Council, but the public is warned frankly that this may mean "total sacrifice of civil to military needs." Fascist leaders then justified further draconian efforts to keep pace by the suggestion that "less endowed nations" must mobilize science and valor "to resist eventual aggression of countries rich in capital and natural resources." Time Italy, where militarization already has imposed a heavy tax burden on the people, lays down its challenge to the rearming democracies which it has recently condemned for their part in starting the armament race.

OPINION

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Realists Are Sentimental About the Constitution

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — Today, tomorrow and for some weeks to come, the story of the Tower report will be what was in it, the steps Ronald Reagan takes to try to save his presidency and whether he is capable of doing so. But a year from now, five years from now and as long as this incident in American history is written about, the story of the report will be even more about the very fact of its existence and what that means.

For one thing, it means that the president, confronted with his own and his

most all Americans hope he can do — serve out all of his elected term.

Whatever happens, the most important historic meaning of the report is that although the process of government (the essential techniques of working out policy, subjecting it to criticism, involving those who should be involved, guarding against violating the law) was perverted, the system of government remained strong. The system of American government showed not only that it had checks and balances but was capable of restoring them when they were ignored; that it was capable of healing.

We have seen how quickly the process of government can be wounded and we have seen how quickly the system responds when the wound is exposed. This is not because of some governmental or philosophic wizardry. It is because the Constitution was conceived, written and interpreted in such a way that wounds of abuse inflicted upon it cannot fester in the dark long enough to become fatal.

But the system consists of two things: the Constitution and a social contract among Americans to believe in it, protect it and abide by it. At any given time there will be those who will subvert the Constitution, or try to. But as long as there are enough who will protect and protect, the system will survive.

Alone, a constitution means little or nothing. Despotisms dearly love fine-sounding constitutions. And there are democracies that are fragile and exist from day to day because their leaders, sworn to uphold the constitution, destroy it for the sake of fraud or gain.

The U.S. Constitution is written down, there to see, but how do you protect the other part of the system, the belief in it, the determination to abide by it and to struggle with those who either do not care or do not understand? Faith in it is one way, not mystical faith but the faith that comes out of history. It has worked well, it works well now, it can be expected to work in the future. This is the faith of experience.

Faith, and self-interest — almost all Americans know they breathe free under the Constitution, and that is among the greatest of self-interests.

And of course the knowledge that for every person in government willing to act on the corners of the Constitution there are many more in government and out who will say you cannot do it.

Is this sentimental? Yes, since belief in freedom is certainly a sentiment. Is it realistic? Yes, since it has been tested and proved. This is not too bad a description for those of us who felt that the report, even if other unpleasant truths are later revealed, served the country and the system well. Sentimental realists — perhaps like Edmund Muskie, Brent Scowcroft and John Tower.

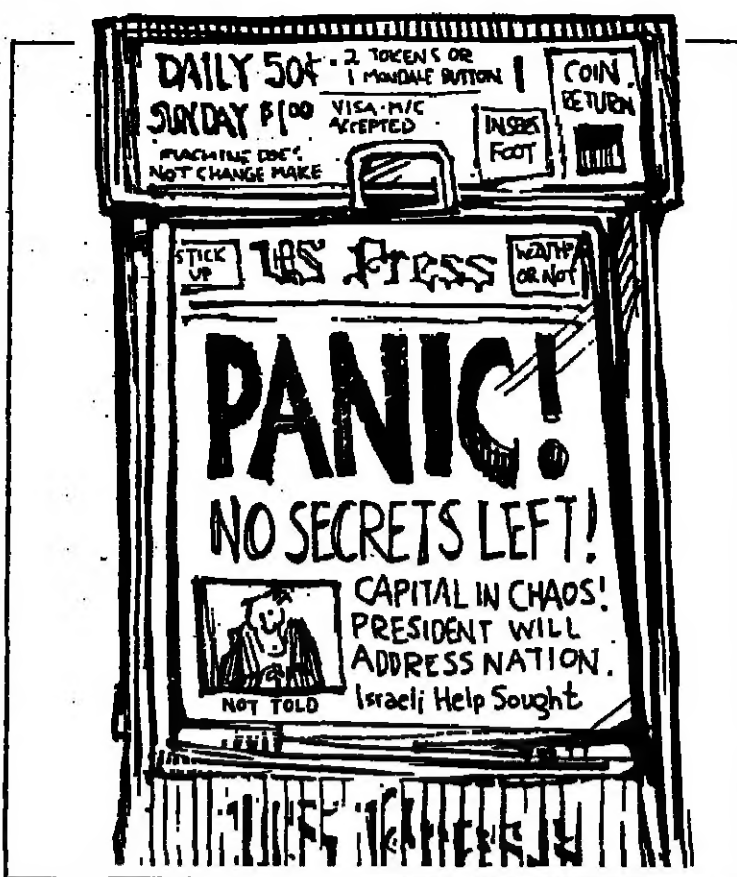
The New York Times

One Hero: The Commission

THE members of the press demanded raw meat. Give us every embarrassing detail possible, they insisted; the right to know is, first and last, a right to know everything that is wrong.

I can't resolve the tension. I will suggest, though, that the national interest is best served when criticism is seen not as an end but as a means to the more compelling end of better government. In this regard, the unfortunate Iran arms affair yields one clear hero, the Tower commission itself. Its report is a model: clear, informative, judicious, wise.

— Everett Ruess in The Hartford Courant



LETTER TO THE EDITOR

About Courts-Martial

Regarding the opinion column "Time and Truth Make an Essential Case for Court-Martialing Poindexter, North" (Feb. 19) by Arthur J. Goldberg:

As the judge advocate, United States Army, Europe, I have no role in the investigation or decisions being made concerning Vice Admiral John Poindexter and Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North. However, since many military members stationed in Europe read your newspaper, I consider it appropriate to correct several inaccuracies pertaining to the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Mr. Goldberg inaccurately states that President Reagan, as commander in chief, may "order" the secretary of the navy to bring general court-martial proceedings against both officers. Although under article 22 of the uniform code the president may convene general court-martial, he may not direct a subordinate convening authority, such as the secretary of the navy, to do so. Under article 37, commanders and convening authorities may not coerce the judicial acts of any subordinate authority.

Mr. Goldberg also is inaccurate when he states that the "members of the court-martial" are authorized to grant use immunity and to compel the two officers to testify. The rules for courts-martial specifically provide that only a general court-martial convening authority may grant immunity, and that this authority may not be delegated. The members of a

court-martial (who are similar in function to civilian juries) have no authority either under the Immunity Statute or the Uniform Code of Military Justice to grant immunity or compel testimony.

In Mr. Goldberg's discussion of use immunity, he implies that Admiral Poindexter and Colonel North could be compelled to testify at their own courts-martial if granted use immunity. This is erroneous, since the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States guarantees that no one can be compelled to testify against himself in his own trial. This protection applies to trials by court-martial. Use immunity is granted to compel a witness to testify at another person's trial. The immunity then protects the witness from prosecution based on information derived from his testimony. It should also be noted that, in cases subject to possible trial in U.S. District Courts, a convening authority cannot grant immunity without the approval of the Department of Justice.

Again, let me emphasize that my comments are not intended to address the political questions surrounding this affair, but merely to correct any misperceptions that Mr. Goldberg's article may have created concerning significant provisions of the uniform code.

I make these comments in an unofficial, private capacity.

RONALD M. HOLDAWAY,
Brigadier General,
Headquarters, U.S. Army, Europe,
Heidelberg, West Germany.

They March Grandly Past Catastrophes

By Michael Dobbs
This is the first of two articles.

WASHINGTON — A shiver ran down my spine as I rounded the corner of the Place de la Concorde to see the flag-bedecked Champs Elysees. The sight of the outside French tricolor framed by the Arc de Triomphe at the end of the magnificent tree-lined avenue made me feel like chanting "La Marseillaise." For a few, fleeting moments, I shared the French illusion of Paris as the fulcrum of the civilized universe.

Living in France for four years can have a strange effect on a foreigner. The sensations were particularly strong in my case because the experience challenged many of the assumptions with which I have been imbued since birth.

I am an Englishman, the product of a nation that shares many similarities with France — a rich literature, a glorious past, a deep-rooted attachment to democracy — but differs from its cross-channel neighbor in one crucial respect. While England has come to accept its declining influence in a world dominated by the superpowers, France remains preoccupied with its own greatness.

Of course, when it comes to impressing outsiders with pomp and circumstance, we Brits are also quite accomplished. The pageantry of ceremonies like the Trooping of the Color or the State Opening of Parliament is every bit as impressive as the annual military parade through Paris on July 14 to commemorate the storming of the Bastille. And Republican France has nothing to match one of our royal weddings.

What the French have that we British lack, it seems to me, is inner conviction. When the queen's horse guards parade down The Mall outside Buckingham Palace, they are carrying on a colorful, centuries-old tradition. But when France's foreign legionnaires swagger down the Champs Elysees, swaying from side to side in their white leather aprons, they look as if they have just come back from fighting a battle in the desert. Watching them, it is possible to believe that France really is a force to be reckoned with in the modern world.

The comparison between France and Britain is instructive because it illustrates diametrically different ways of reacting to loss of empire. Britain may not have found a distinctive role to play in the world, to use Dean Acheson's haunting phrase, but it has developed a comfortable enough niche as a second-class power in the shadow of the United States. France, on the other hand, asserts its national identity by boasting about its global presence and resisting the domination of the superpowers.

The French obsession with grandeur may seem pretentious, even ludicrous to a self-deprecating Englishman. What I failed to appreciate before living in France is that it serves an important internal purpose. Here is a nation that has suffered five military catastrophes in the past 120 years: defeat in the Franco-Prussian war in 1870, a tremendously costly victory in World War I, collapse in 1940 against Nazi Germany, retreat from Indochina in 1954 and the loss of

Algeria in 1962. Grandeur has been a way of forgetting these traumas.

It is difficult for someone brought up in a country that has never experienced a violent revolution and has not been occupied by a foreign power since 1066 to understand the Frenchman's inborn sense of insecurity. Grandeur is the glue that has traditionally held this incredibly diverse nation together; a majestic spectacle choreographed by the central authorities to distract the populace from thoughts of revolt.

The technique was perfected by Louis XIV, who dazzled his subjects into submission.

MEANWHILE

mission. By creating the most magnificent court in Europe at Versailles, the Sun King won the loyalty of rebellious barons who would otherwise have spent their time plotting against the crown. The fashion-conscious noblemen were persuaded to compete against each other for minuscule favors from the monarch.

But it was Charles de Gaulle who provided the best explanation for grandeur. In his memoirs, the man who restored France's self-esteem after World War II described his country as a land "created either for complete success or exemplary misfortune." France, he declared, needed to embark on "vast enterprises" in order to counterbalance its internal divisions and external threats. In short, he said, "France cannot be France without grandeur."

At school in England, we were brought up to feel a kind of effortless superiority over the French. Sure, their historical roots were as deep as ours, and we were obliged to concede that their cuisine was superior, but we won most of the battles. When we weren't clobbering them ourselves at Agincourt, Trafalgar or Waterloo, we were helping save them from clobbering by the Germans.

French may have been the language of diplomacy and love, but it was pretty impenetrable to me at age 16. Our teacher, a crusty character named Bertram Bradstock, made clear that speaking French was an unnecessary luxury. Foreigners were expected to speak English. The point of the whole laborious exercise was to pass an exam known as the General Certificate that would enable us to continue studying some sensible subject such as Latin or medieval history.

It thus came as a surprise to arrive in France and discover that in many respects they were doing better than we. In February 1983, I spent a month in the provincial town of Besancon, trying to turn my schoolboy French into real French. Standards of shops, transportation and public amenities compared favorably with Britain. The lower middle-class French family we stayed with seemed to enjoy a higher standard of living than their English counterparts. Although France has its depressed

regions, it has no equivalent of the industrial wasteland that stretches across much of northern England. There are few places in France quite as desolate as the inner cities of Liverpool or Manchester, the epicenter of the world's first industrial revolution. France, which was a predominantly rural country until World War II, has adapted much more easily than Britain to the demands of a new technological age.

Returning to England, I was often struck by the insularity of my fellow countrymen. After the somewhat stiff refinement of Paris, London seemed like a strange planet, inhabited by people with grating accents and shabby suits. Compared to the aloof and volatile French, the English seemed kindly and extraordinarily eager to avoid giving offense. The American writer Paul Theroux once defined an Englishman as someone who apologizes if you tread on his foot. A Frenchman could be defined as someone who expects you to apologize if he treads on your foot.

There is a formality about life and a preoccupation with keeping up appearances that does not exist in Britain. In England, you are addressed as "duckie"; in France, as "monsieur." If the French are trying to explore someone's character, they ask: "Es-ce qu'il est brillant?" Does he sparkle? Brits are more likely to ask if someone is solid or reliable.

Many of the differences between France and England, it seems to me, can be boiled down to a different attitude toward ideas. The French have a passion for ideas, the more brilliant the better. They splash them across the front pages of their newspapers, relegating the dull, prosaic facts to the inside. Intellectuals, people whose business is ideas, are regarded with special reverence as the moral conscience of the nation. In England, the term intellectual is regarded with suspicion, even amusement. There is no real intellectual class.

People who regard facts as of secondary importance can, of course, make big mistakes. A generation of French intellectuals followed Jean-Paul Sartre in viewing the Soviet Union as the beacon of international progress. This was followed by an equally irrational admiration for Mao Zedong and Ernesto "Che" Guevara. After discovering the Gulag 15 years later than everybody else, many French intellectuals have swung to the opposite extreme. Their heroes are now President Ronald Reagan and the Austrian economist Friedrich von Hayek.

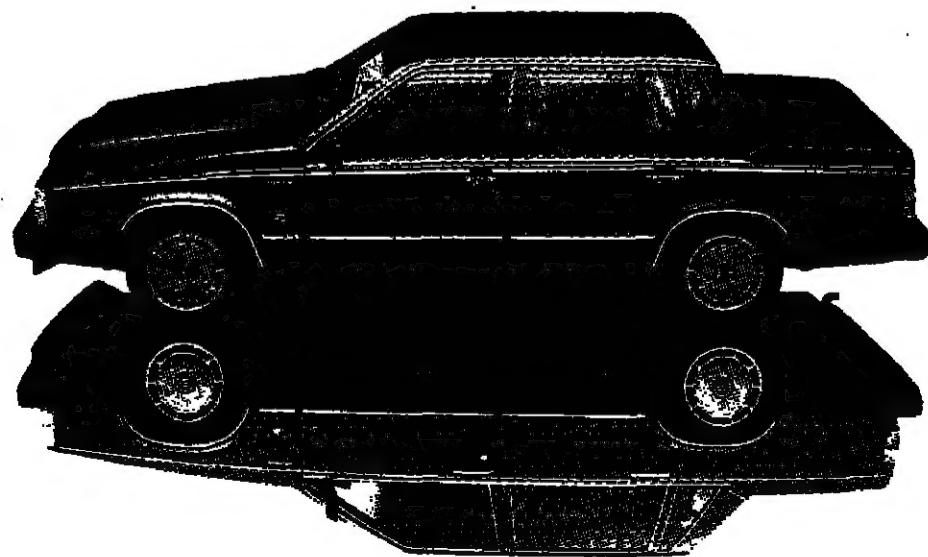
The writer, formerly The Washington Post's correspondent in Paris, now reports from Washington for The Post.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Fame-Feeding At Mortimer's

NEW YORK — The food is what New York critics call "plain." Frankly, it's boring, in a plain sort of way: crab cakes, cheesecake, coleslaw and so forth. The place — brick walls, wooden floors — is about as decorated as a barn. But mention Mortimer's around New York's chic circles and watch people drop dead.

At Lexington Avenue and 75th Street, Mortimer's is a new and brighter version of 21 — a club. All the beautiful people are there — an incredible mixture of Henry and Nancy Kissinger, Pat Buckley, Oscar de la Renta, Estée Lauder, Ann

HEBE DORSEY

Getty and Jackie Onassis. Even Greta Garbo. Being there is like attending the most glamorous house party in town. The best story about the place is that the real-estate tycoon Alfred Taubman bought Sotheby's so that he could meet the queen and get a table at Mortimer's.

Nobody who is not faintly famous should even try going there. Which is precisely what Glenn Bernbaum wants. Bernbaum is Mortimer's owner, its raison d'être, and he has made it his hobby as well as an extension of his own tastes.

"I wouldn't stay in business if I didn't have the type of client I have," he said, in a recent interview. "I'd just walk out of the door and close it. A club? Yeah, I like the idea. The thing I've enjoyed the most is the personal relationship I've had with my clients."

Bernbaum, 62, an elegant man with a great deal of personal style,

also organizes private parties and works on them as if they were his own. He worries about the menu, the tableware, the flowers, the balloons. He can get so carried away that he once got stuck with a \$6,500 flower bill a customer had not ordered.

"Really, it's amazing," said the socialite Nan Kempster. "He asks you how you want it and then he does it better than you could have done it. I mean, he's terrific."

The designer Carolina Herrera and her husband, Reynaldo, once gave a party there for Princess Margaret. Alexander Liberman, the editorial director of Condé Nast Publications, recently told Bernbaum: "I've never given a party in a restaurant before. And I want you to know that from now on anytime we're over 25, we're going to have it at Mortimer's."

"It's very gratifying," Bernbaum added. "More important than money."

It is not easy to capture, let alone keep, such a clientele, but the eccentric Bernbaum can say dreadful things with a twinkle in his eye and be outrageously candid — which may explain why he, and Mortimer's, slowly grow on you. He is a master power broker who makes his own rules.

"Under five people, we don't take reservations," he said suavely, "except for friends. What would be the point of owning a restaurant if I couldn't hold tables for friends? Yes, I'm afraid I have antagonized people. If anyone is critical of where they sit, I suggest they take their business somewhere else."

Except for Saturdays and Sundays, when the place turns into a zoo, lunches are slow but dinners



Glenn Bernbaum, owner of Mortimer's: "If people are good-looking and stylish, they get in."

are jumping, with lots of young people streaming in and out and having drinks at the bar. Bernbaum is tolerant of this. "Everybody likes to see young people," he said.

The choicest table is the one on the right as you come in. It also happens to be the draftiest because it faces a big window. Bernbaum explained that although all his customers are favorite, some are more favorite than others. Oona Chaplin

and Gloria Vanderbilt get better tables than Jackie Onassis because they're close personal friends and better customers. "And although there's no checkroom — it's crazy, these women just leaving their \$100,000 sable coats on plain wooden racks — Bernbaum will make an exception for Paloma Picasso and carries her coat upstairs to his own apartment.

How does one crack into this

charmed circle? "Quite simple," Bernbaum said. "If I don't know somebody personally, my regulation is that if people are good-looking and stylish, they get in."

Mortimer's attracts a fair number of Europeans. Not the tourists, but the international jet-setters. They usually come with American friends. The place is so very "New York-New York" that Europeans somehow do not feel comfortable going there with other Europeans.

Everybody has a different idea of why Mortimer's is so popular. "Because it's cheap," said the interior decorator Mario Buatta. "Very rich people don't like to spend money on food."

The designer Bill Bliss chafed: "It's the most extraordinary success I've ever seen. It shows there was a great need for a club. Glenn is a master at seating. He never seems to give people a bad table because maybe Jackie Onassis does not want the place smack in the window. She's made it popular to sit elsewhere."

"He's a friend and he isn't money-crazy," the designer Mollie Fenn said. "That's why it's so comfortable. If the place is half-empty, he keeps it that way in case his friends come in. I'm not sure he makes as much money as he could."

Does he make money? "Yes — but not a lot," Bernbaum said. "Fortunately, I'm in a position where I can afford it. I made a lot of money in real estate and the Custom Shop."

Bernbaum was alluding to earlier days when, after a pampered childhood in Philadelphia, he went on to business and becoming the prosperous president of a chain of shirt stores.

This experience also accounts for the success of Mortimer's. For behind all the social hills, there is no mistaking the no-nonsense professionalism. There is a distinct feeling of tension as Mortimer's is about to open. The place is impeccable, the staff of 60 is ready and Bernbaum is like an impresario waiting for the curtain to go up.

"I was a businessman all my life," he said, "and I'm running the restaurant business just like any other business. I know what I want. I do things my way and I get it exactly the way I want it done."

German Maker Of Modern Paris

By David Galloway

COLOGNE — The Walkhof-Richartz Museum is showing a surprising glimpse of Paris. Architectural drawings, often sumptuously hand-colored, show the evolution of the Champs-Élysées, Concorde and the Etoile, the Gare du Nord and the Bois de Boulogne. Those landmarks radiate an urbane elegance that seems unmistakably French. The surprise is that all are the work of a German architect named Jakob Ignaz Hittorff, who became Jacques Ignace in France.

Born in Cologne in 1792, the son of a prosperous builder, Hittorff seemed content to follow in his father's footsteps. On-site training was supplemented by theoretical study, and the apprentice quickly established his credentials. He designed stout villas for the stout, new-rich burghers of Cologne and was launched on a conventional career when the allure of Paris became too strong. He was just 18.

The newcomer enrolled at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts and immersed himself in the progressive ideas coursing through the Bourbon capital. He was soon designing *Menus Plaisirs* for the court — settings for balls and baptisms, weddings and coronations. The Rhineland prodigy was also honored by purse-heavy private commissions.

Again he interrupted his success — this time to study in Italy, where he widened his form-language by sketching countless Roman temples and villas. Thence to Sicily for archaeological research. Returning to Paris, he became one of the first defenders of the polychrome theory of classical architecture. His lectures and writings were so influential that Lord Elgin invited him to inspect the souvenirs carted home from the Parthenon.

The decline of the Bourbons brought only a brief retard in Hittorff's career. Under Louis Philippe he realized his most majestic project — to give a new, unified shape to the Champs-Élysées and Place de la Concorde. Hittorff described the latter, then known as the Place Louis XV, as "the most deserted and visually disturbing scene in the city." Authorities had reviewed scores of proposals, issued prizes and proclamations, then repeatedly stalled over details. In the midst of the muddle, Hittorff presented his uncompromising vision of the site.

He was determined to put the great obelisk of Luxor, on its way from Egypt, at the center of the place — as a visual anchor and historic emblem. Placement of the antiquity — on a base of bronze or granite, tall or short, with or without sphinx-like ornaments, with or without a bronze cap for the obelisk (and that with or without a gold-leaf icing) — was at once a cause célèbre and a comedy of errors. Hittorff finally had his way.

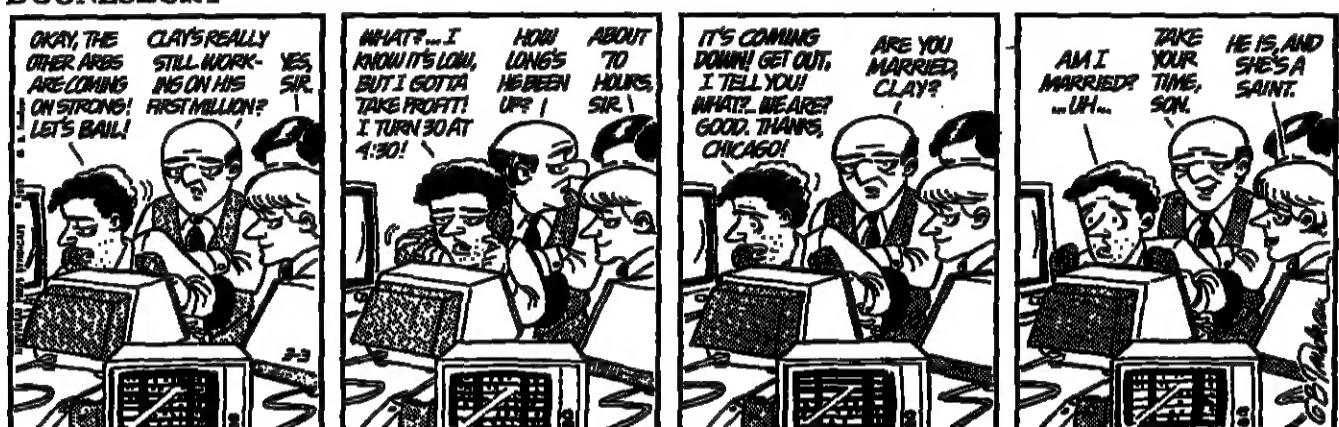
He designed many of the facades along the Champs-Élysées, along with restaurants and coffee houses, casinos, a panorama, a circus — even ice cream stands. He would have extended the *Gesamtkunstwerk* beyond Place de l'Etoile had he not encountered resistance from the prefect, Georges-Eugène Haussmann, who is often credited with many of the urban innovations Hittorff proposed. The bureaucrat triumphed over the artist, and the decorous development of the Bois de Boulogne was abandoned. Nonetheless, the area bears traces of the German's concept.

The strife with Baron Haussmann brought the only serious setback in Hittorff's long career. He consorted himself with building the church of Saint-Vincent-de-Paul. Here, too, he realized his ideal fusion of the arts — sculpture, painting, glassmaking, weaving — with architecture. But his polychrome applications provoked the parishioners' wrath. Painted tablets of saints, originally installed in the neoclassical porch, were removed. His enterprise was one sign of his faith in technological solutions to traditional problems. He embraced the opportunity to build a new Gare du Nord, at a time when most of his contemporaries saw such industrial structures as beneath contempt. With assistance from Paris's Musée Carnavalet, Cologne's curators sifted their vast holdings of Hittorff drawings and produced a fresh view of the past. The exhibition, which has already appeared at the Carnavalet, runs through March 22.

When he died on Christmas Day, 1867, the French press lauded Hittorff's monumental achievements, as well as his role as unofficial cultural ambassador between Germany and France. That his reputation slumbered for so long in dusty archives has much to do with the streamlined century's contempt for neoclassical excess. That overinflated view is now being modified — in large part, thanks to the waxing interest in architectural drawings. With assistance from Paris's Musée Carnavalet, Cologne's curators sifted their vast holdings of Hittorff drawings and produced a fresh view of the past. The exhibition, which has already appeared at the Carnavalet, runs through March 22.

David Galloway is a writer and professor based in West Germany.

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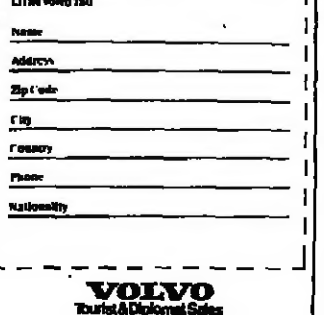


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Music Muddling Through

By Mike Zwercin

International Herald Tribune

KINSHASA, Zaire — *Débrouillardise* is the operative word in Kinshasa. It means "resourcefulness," or "muddling through" in the understated English sense.

It can take 45 minutes to telephone someone who is a 10-minute walk away so many businessmen carry CB radios. Unemployed teenagers construct Tinseltown-like model helicopters, including moving parts, using scavenged fencing wire and a pair of pliers, and sell them in downtown streets. Unemployed adults sell motor oil scavenged from car wrecks (they are known as "Gadhafis").

A traveler remarks to a taxi driver: "I haven't seen one traffic light in Kinshasa." "Not one," he replies with a proud smile, dodging a Range Rover turning left. "But we muddle through. Just like in Chicago."

The taxi bounces over narrowing pothole-paved roads which peter out. After walking down muddy chicken-strewn paths, we find the elaborately lettered sign "ALMAZ," advertising a monument to *débrouillardise*.

The "Atelier Luther Mozanza" was still-born in 1970 when Maurice Mozanza patched together his first guitar with found objects because he wanted to play but could not afford one. His parents forbade him to continue because it would interfere with his studies. But his friends encouraged him to make some for them so in 1977, at the age of 27, he hired his first workers.

He asked them to trust him until he could sell an instrument or two. But they went on strike when he did not pay on time. Disappointed that they had so little faith, he fired them, paid them when he could and hired another team. Something similar happened the following month. He smiles now recalling his innocence: "I realized that to be in business you have to have some capital. You cannot ask people to work on trust, it's bad for morale. Undercapitalization leads to inevitable disaster."

Borrowing a little money from his family, he began serious production for the local market in 1978 with eight employees. He cites sales figures and pulls out elaborately colored sales charts to prove them (Mozanza, who also keeps his own accounting records, never studied business administration). "1978, 90 guitars; 1979, 312 guitars; 1983, 440 guitars; 200 guitars in the first two months of 1987."

His workers cover the city to find scrapped refrigerators out of which they pull copper wire for strings. This can take time because a refrigerator has to be really kaput before it is discarded in Kinshasa. Short thin pieces of metal discarded by textile mills make fret markers. Eye-bolts are used as tuning keys.



Maurice Mozanza at work.

He adapted an insecticide spray-can for painting.

The body is first-class 4-millimeter plywood glued and nailed together and the fingerboard is generously lapped on to it for a solid-body feel. At first when it was all done by hand in a shady yard, painted guitars were hung from trees to dry. A 300 percent increase in volume has been achieved using the same eight workers, who have moved inside a cinder-block shed containing electric lathes, and cutting and shaving machines Mozanza designed himself.

"I built the machines to reduce overhead and increase production," he says, sounding like a management consultant. "And because I want to import component parts from the U.S. I had nothing to secure credits. A banker told me that when I finish my production line I will be able to get loans for import licenses."

"But it's not enough to build a good product. For a modern enterprise to work you have to think about publicity. We sell 'ALMAZ' T-shirts and caps and make our own labels."

Mozanza's guitars are priced at 2,100 Zaires (about \$24) in a country where working musicians earn \$75 a month. His closest competitor is China which exports (he says inferior) instruments retailing at 3,000 Zaires. He sells all he can

make and figures the market could absorb at least double his current volume if he had the capital to build up a stock:

"Clients come from the interior with the cash to buy a guitar today and take it home with them tomorrow. If we have nothing in stock they go back with their money and never return." (Zaire is four times the size of France and it takes some *débrouillardise* for working-class people to travel to Kinshasa from the provinces.)

"They do not want to leave a deposit because they might never get back here, and anyway they now feel that in general businessmen in Zaire are dishonest. Sorry to say. The poorer the country, the more dishonest the people. It's survival. But I want to build a faithful clientele. I believe in investing in the future."

Maurice Mozanza is recapitulating the industrial revolution in a decade. He has just completed a course in electrical engineering so as to be able to produce electric guitars. But he does not consider himself a genius: "Thomas Edison invented the phonograph. He was a genius. He said that genius is 10 percent inspiration, and 90 percent perspiration. I cannot say that God inspired me to invent the guitar. But I would like to be able to tell the world someday that I added something to it."

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Luxembourg	L.Fr.	10,700	5,800	3,200	29	50	L.Fr. 21	L.Fr. 7,644
Netherlands	ƒFl.	634	340	190	1.75	3	ƒFl. 1.25	ƒFl. 455
Norway*	N.Kr.	1,650	900	500	4.50	8	N.Kr. 3.50	N.Kr. 1,274
Portugal	Esc.	19,000	10,400	5,700	52	125	Esc. 73	Esc. 26,572
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مكتبة الأخبار

Computers: The New Wave

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The prospect of machines that can actually think has vexed human fancy since the dawn of cybernetics. Now, a radically new form of computer architecture and a revolutionary conception of synthetic thought are bringing the prospect close to reality.

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For journalists, portable computers conjure up an image of a brave new world, but the reality is not always beguiling.

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Wall Street's triple-witching hour has focused attention on how the computer has revolutionized the securities business. But brokers, traders, stock exchanges, institutional investors and major brokerage houses have been prime beneficiaries of the technology.

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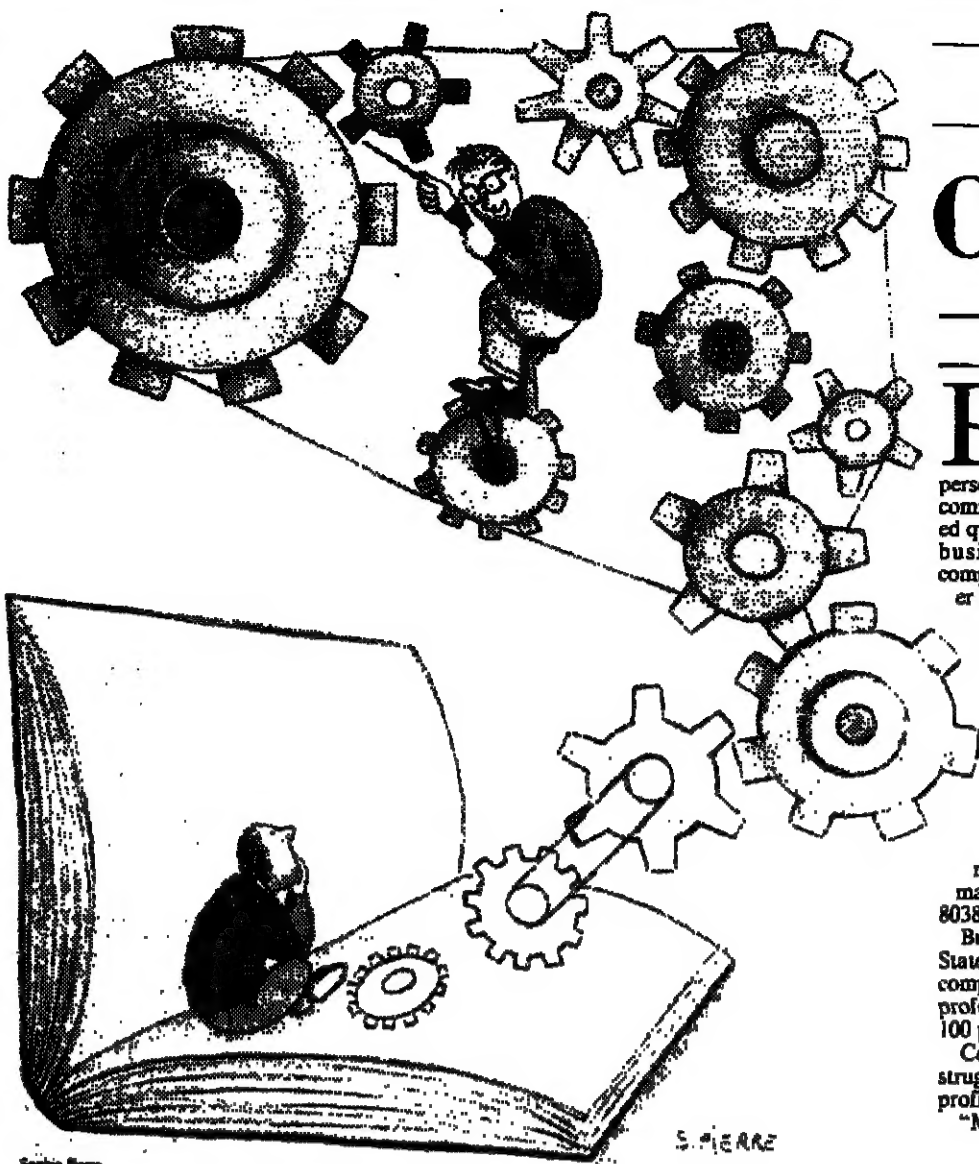
The Danish company UNIRAS has emerged as a pioneer of previously uncharted paths in high-quality color graphics software. Among its products, geological mapping and automobile engineering.

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IBM, the world's largest computer company, has seldom faced such chill and cloudy times. For the first time since the Great Depression, the company has endured two consecutive years of earnings decline. Although IBM remains the most profitable company in the world, it now seems as concerned with managing its costs as it does with expanding into new markets.

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The advent of computers and related technologies has reawakened old anxieties on American college campuses.



Cost Consciousness

Coming Soon, Disposable PCs

By Amiel Kornel

PARIS — The computer industry is bracing for the arrival of the throw-away personal computer. Like the ball-point pen and the paper clip, the personal computer is becoming a disposable commodity. Plummeting prices and an expected quantum leap in technology are motivating businesses to justify the costs of computer investments in terms of months rather than years.

"There are people who believe the technology is moving so fast that they say, 'Let's buy a cheap one and when the super PC comes... we can throw it away,'" said Gordon Curran, consultant at the Paris-based market researcher Intelligent Electronics. Made-in-Asia personal computers using standard technology are driving down prices and challenging the hegemony of the better-known brand names, while buyers await more powerful machines built around Intel Corp.'s new 80386 microprocessor.

Business users in Europe and the United States are revising procurement policies as computer prices at the bottom end of the professional product range drop more than 100 percent to less than \$700.

Computer makers and distributors are struggling to adapt as the price war erodes profit margins and eats into market share.

"Many companies in the U.S. are waiting for

the 386," said Christine Hughes, vice president at the market researcher Gartner Group Inc. in Stamford, Connecticut. "Buyers will just buy [cheaper machines] for short periods," predicted Mrs. Hughes, adding, "This will have a negative impact on IBM."

IBM Corp., the U.S. computer giant that leads the worldwide microcomputer market,

that growth will slow to 27 percent this year. "IBM market share has slipped solely because of the bottom end of the market," said Mr. Curran. "They're losing out to the cheaper market." He said, nonetheless, that IBM's share of the market for the more expensive and powerful PC AT-type machines was growing and would continue to assure the company an increase in total microcomputer revenue.

Price cutting alone does not tell the whole story. Despite similarly descending costs, consumer electronics markets, for example, are not characterized by rapidly shortening purchasing cycles. Buyers of televisions and hi-fi's, faced with a relatively stable technology, are under much less pressure to renew their investment regularly.

In the business computer area, however, companies often feel they must keep pace with technology to remain competitive. Expectations of a generational leap in microcomputer technology, and a steep decline in prices during the past year, are creating a period of uncertainty in which many users are thinking of amortizing personal computer investments over a period of 18 to 24 months.

The phenomenon may be a quirk in a market where users, having access to stable, standardized and ever-cheaper products, are awaiting the arrival of a new, more powerful technology that is likely to transform their performance expectations.

That technological leap will come from In-

Continued on page 13

Crime by Computer: Experts Grapple With the Laws

By George Gudanskas

PARIS — As the industrial world's dependence on computer technology grows, legal experts and legislators are focusing new attention on computer crimes and the need for international solutions to their border-hopping manifestations.

Broad solutions are needed, experts argue, because most Western industrial nations are relying on computer systems in almost every aspect of business and public life — from

preparing balance sheets, trading stocks and bonds and storing and retrieving information, to directing air traffic and tracking space satellites.

Yet, most of these same nations have few, if any, effective measures in place to repress illegal, unauthorized or unethical use of computers across their frontiers, a growing threat as telecommunications and computer systems encircle the globe and access to them becomes as easy as placing a phone call.

"If you have a computer and you have a telephone, you can really operate all over the

world," said Hans G. Nilsson of the Council of Europe, which has begun studying what he described as "the transfrontier character of computer-related crime."

Mr. Nilsson said a panel of experts was examining for the 21-nation council whether existing conventions might cover some of the problems that can be encountered, including what police authorities should investigate and whether a person who has committed a computer-related crime can be extradited. The group meets next in April.

Since its beginning in 1949, the council has

concluded more than 115 conventions and agreements in an effort to harmonize national laws and put member nations on an equal legal footing. In the case of computer crime, the council's goal is to establish guidelines that will help countries focus on the problem and steer national legislators in the same direction.

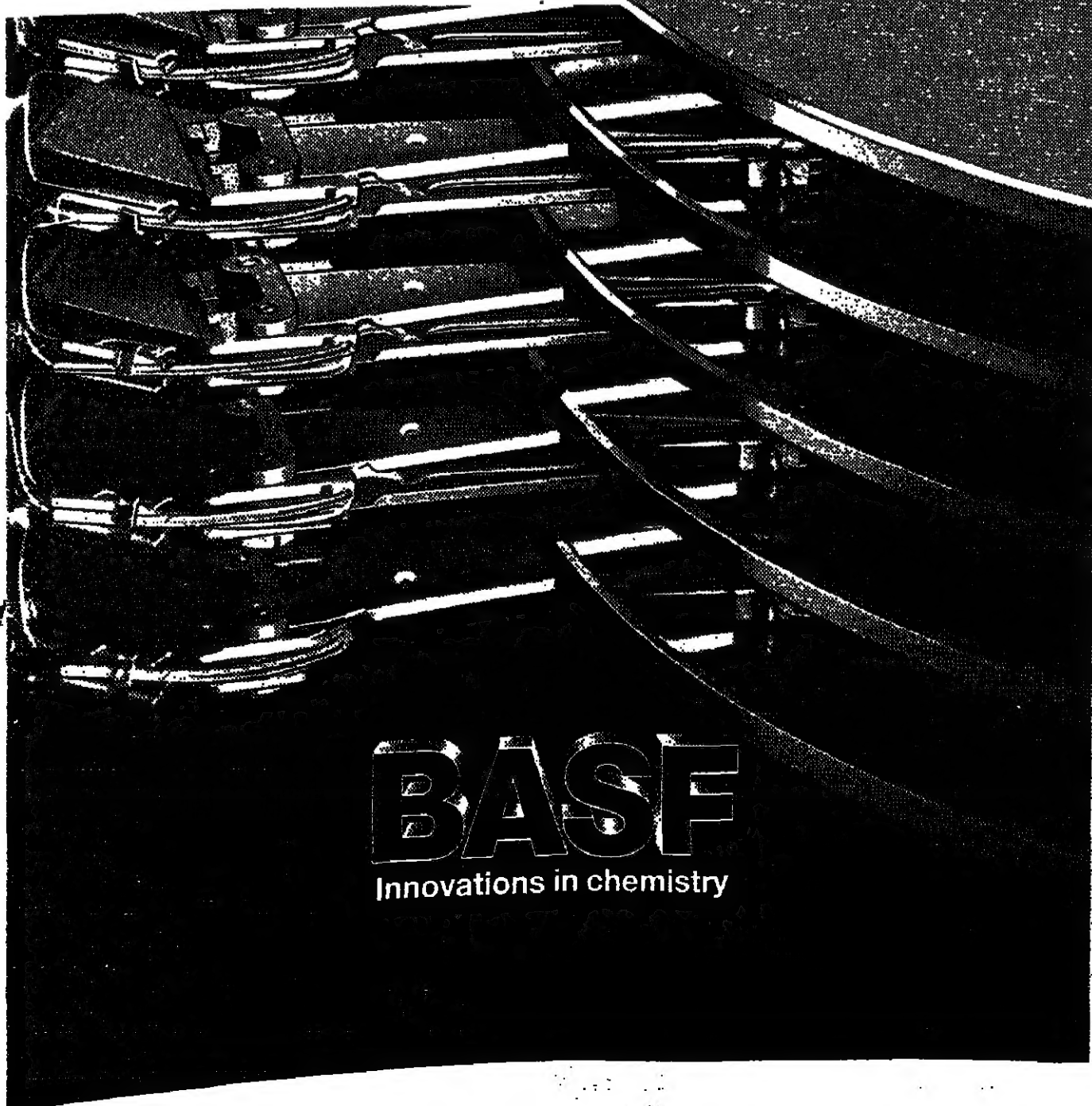
The group of experts is using as its foundation an important report released last year by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The 71-page report, considered the first in-

ternational examination of its kind, analyzed legal policies developed in various countries to combat computer-related crime. The OECD's authorities defined a computer crime as "any illegal, unethical or unauthorized behavior relating to the automatic processing and transmission of data." Among the offenses they identified were fraud through computer manipulation, computer spying and piracy of programs, sabotage of computers and unauthorized access to systems.

Continued on page 12

Computer technology needs innovative chemistry. That is why BASF has the best basis for demanding data technology.



BASF
Innovations in chemistry

Before data can be processed electronically, they have to be stored: on tapes, hard disks or floppy disks.

With the development of the audio tape — the first magnetic storage medium of all — BASF Research paved the way.

And today too, BASF is a major source of initiative in aiming for particularly effective data utilization.

An example of this is one achievement by BASF concerning the new generation of microcomputers: a newly developed thin-film metal disk and scanning technology specifically developed for it make up an optimally matched high-tech system of extremely high performance.

It offers the advantage of a higher storage capacity with extremely fast data access, and teamed up with distinct reliability and operational dependability.

This is ideally complemented by BASF's know-how with raw

materials, coating technology, mechanics and electronics.

The result is a progressive approach to problem solving to the benefit of users.

A leading position is held by BASF in the data technology market, both in the area of storage media and in compatible main-frame EDP systems. With worldwide activities and production works in several countries, in 1985 sales of over DM 1 billion were achieved in this field.

Modern computer technology has two important aspects for BASF: one is the growing significance of this market in the future, the other is the great scientific and technological challenge this involves for BASF.

Data technology from BASF: Playing a part in pointing the way ahead to more effective utilization of information.

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BASF

View looking into the especially compact 94 megabyte storage unit from BASF.

AP 1081 0

Innovative Imaging: An Extra Dimension

UNIRAS systems hunt for oil or the Titanic, aid in aerospace design.

By Michael Metcalfe

COPENHAGEN — On a neat industrial estate on the outskirts of the Danish capital, a small company has emerged as a pioneer of previously uncharted paths in the domain of high-quality color graphics software.

The product range from UNIRAS, which was founded in 1980, features high-performance, interactive application packages and powerful graphics building blocks for users of computer graphics on mainframes, minicomputers and 32-bit workstations.

The products can be divided into five main application areas: geological and geophysical mapping; environmental, demographic and business mapping; engineering, scientific and complex business information display; seismic data display; and imaging.

The Danish company's software packages have proved especially useful in the oil industry for seismic or geological exploration, in the automotive industry for research and development purposes, in the aerospace industry for design and draftsmanship and in medicine for body scanning.

What makes UNIRAS so different is that it has applied the use of raster techniques to software specially designed to deliver a broad spectrum of colors, improved resolution and greater throughput. It therefore makes the most of the successive new generations of computer hardware technology while still supporting the vector devices of an earlier generation.

"If you have a pen and want to make a drawing on a piece of paper, you are then applying vector technology," said Jan G. Knudsen, one of the two founders of UNIRAS and now its marketing vice president.

"You can make a point, do a line, draw shapes or letters, basically in black and white," Mr. Knudsen said. "Basically, it's a 2-D world. As soon as you try to introduce surfaces and colors, you have to go to raster technology."

Raster images are ideal for use on a television or computer screen because they are based on a rectangular display of digital information composed of definable locations on the screen, otherwise known as pixels (picture elements). Pixels can be arranged and rearranged in countless configurations to produce color tones, which vary in shade and intensity. Moreover, raster images can be reproduced in any size without losing their resolution.

MICHAEL METCALFE, a journalist based in Copenhagen, is a correspondent for Business International.

"When you want to do colorful 3-D models, where you want to have the hidden surfaces exposed, you can really see the 3-D objects with raster technology," Mr. Knudsen said.

The use of applied raster technology by UNIRAS owes its origins to the pioneering work of Helmut Hertz, who at Sweden's Lund University in 1969 invented the first ink-jet color plotter. From this sprang an idea by Mikael Jern, a Swede, to develop the first-generation color raster software by programming a computer to regulate the flow of the ink jet.

In 1976, Mr. Jern and Mr. Hertz sold their invention to Applicon Inc., of the United States, which made the first commercial version of the ink jet. Mr. Jern and Mr. Knudsen then decided to join forces.

"We saw there was a great need for displaying statistical results in the form of color maps and we started working together, first creating an application package on top of his [Mr. Jern's] existing color software, named GEOPAK, which we announced in 1980," Mr. Knudsen said.

UNIRAS was born out of this cooperation, and Mr. Jern continues to work as its technical director.

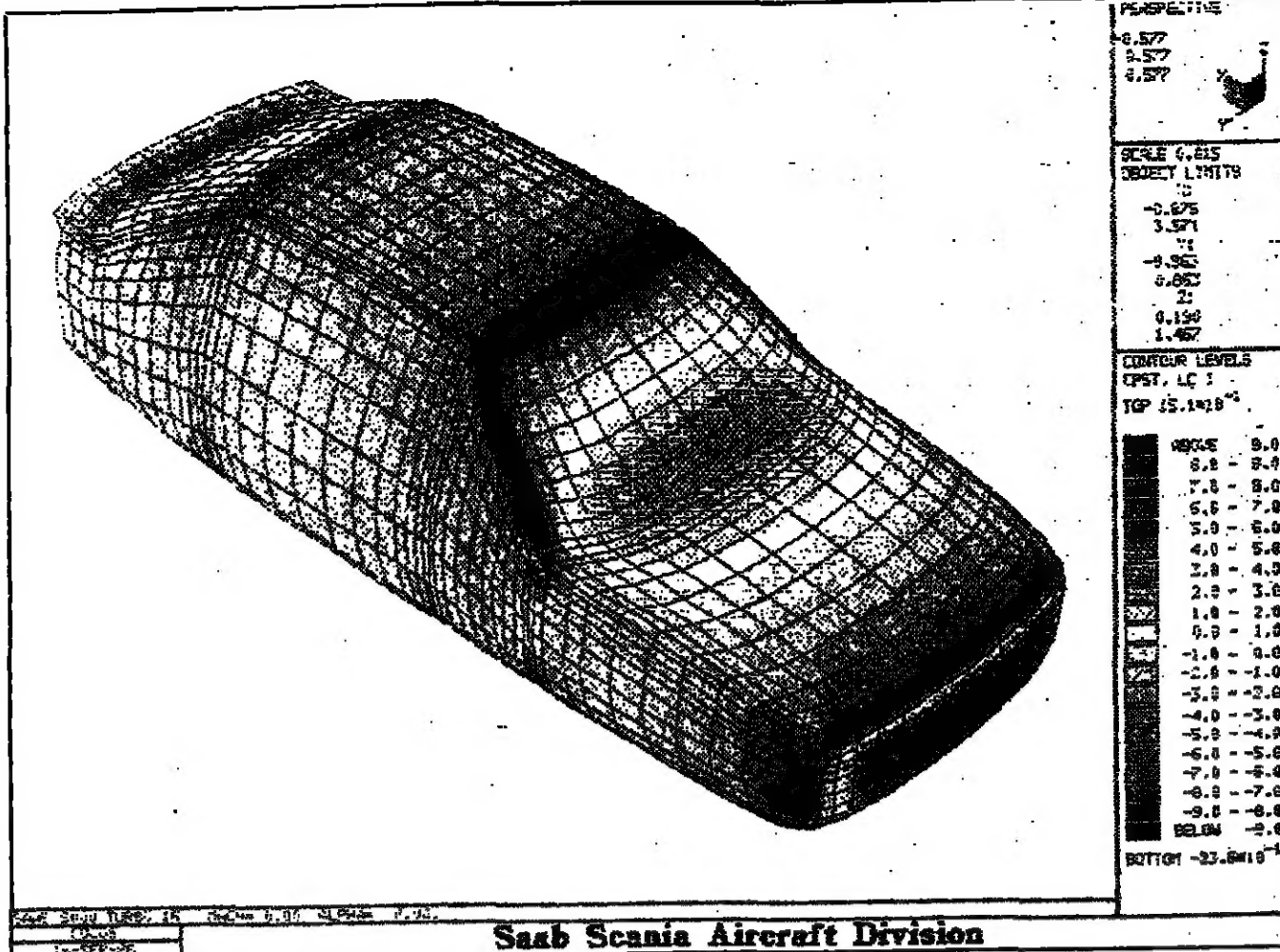
At the beginning of the 1980s, the product was expensive, selling at about \$100,000. While prices have now declined at the lower end of the market, where, for example, a PC-driven software program can cost from \$3,000 to \$4,000, at the top end of the market prices range from \$250,000 to \$300,000.

Reflecting the rapid growth of the offshore oil industry in the early 1980s, UNIRAS's first commercially available product, GEOPAK, was a software package to aid energy-exploration companies in their search for hydrocarbons. Since then, the company has taken its technology into a number of other application areas, including automotive and aerospace manufacturing, pharmaceuticals, communications, defense, energy generation and distribution, and environmental monitoring.

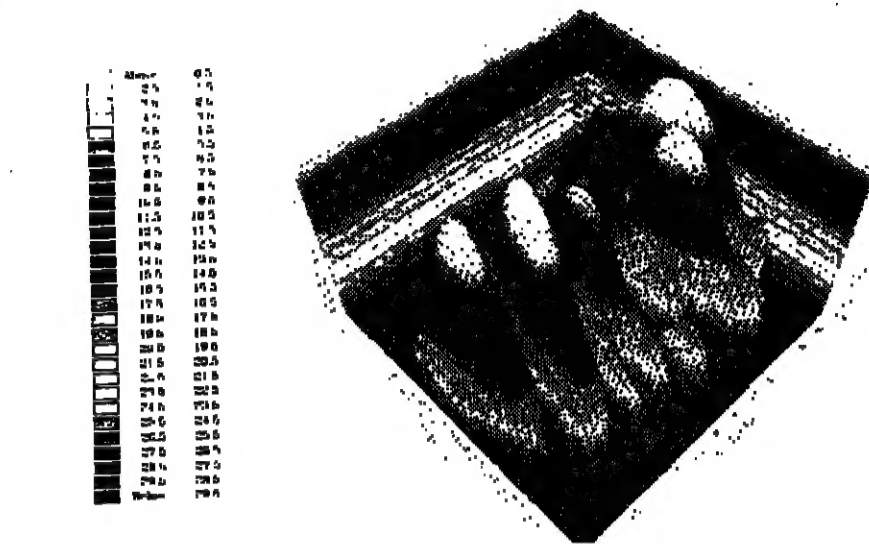
GEOPAK is an advanced contour and grid-mapping software package capable of producing full-color, smooth-shaded maps in 2-D and 3-D with a minimum of computer programming.

The use of color facilitates the interpretation of data on subsurface structures. The GEOPAK routines, as well as UNIRAS's other building blocks, are written in the computer language known as ANSI FORTRAN.

It was this system that was used to create three-dimensional color maps of the Atlantic Ocean's floor in order to survey the seabed and deduce the currents in the area where the ocean liner Titanic was believed to have sunk. The



Saab Scania Aircraft Division



UNIRAS graphics: Top, for Saab; above, a GEOPAK image.

GEOPAK package allowed the currents to be added as a fourth dimension.

Other systems developed by UNIRAS, which employs 120 people at headquarters in Copenhagen and at subsidiaries in the United States, Britain, France and West Germany, include packages for a variety of functions and applications.

For example, its SEISPAK system can be used to construct custom application programs for seismicological, geophysical and well-logging

purposes. With it, oil exploration companies can obtain accurate color cross sections of various types of rock formations for use in seismic surveys.

Another system, GIMAGE, opens up the range of raster output devices to users wishing to capture data from satellites, medical and optical scanners, video cameras and other image-capturing equipment.

In its application, GIMAGE is ideally suited for medical research and hospitals, where it

can be used to create a patient's file by converting body-scanner images into high-quality color printouts. Using this system with readily available graphics equipment is a cost-effective way of obtaining image-processing capability because it is tapping information already organized into raster scan lines.

In the aerospace and space industries, the raster graphics technology can be used to construct 3-D designs and models of aircraft and satellites, measuring the effects of wind velocity, air currents, thermal patterns and other climatic conditions on wings and fuselages.

When the plume of radiation leaking from the Chernobyl nuclear plant spread across Europe last spring, France's Spot-Image company used UNIRAS technology to obtain high-resolution, hard-copy printouts of the various levels of radiation, which was measured in colors to assess the possible effects on crops, livestock and market gardening.

The software has military applications as well. For example, it can be used in anti-submarine warfare by plotting and configuring seabeds, salinity strengths, currents and other obstacles often hard to detect and measure through the more conventional means of radar and sonar. Satellite jamming and communications interception are other military areas where the raster graphics technology can be used.

For the future, UNIRAS is setting great store on its recent agreement with IBM where, by the UNIRAS color graphics software range is available on the new, high-speed IBM RT personal computers. The deal also allows IBM to market all of the Danish company's systems.

Chips Key To Memory, Capabilities

By Jim Bartimo

MOUNTAIN VIEW, California — Not so long ago, personal computers were bulky toys that were as expensive as they were hard to use. But thanks to several technological advances, multitudes of business people now use sleekly designed, low-cost personal computers to create budgets, write reports or make presentations more efficiently.

To understand the metamorphosis of the personal computer in the last seven years is to understand the technology that makes a personal computer a good business tool.

The brain of a computer is its central computer chip. The more powerful the chip, the smarter the computer. In the chip world, "smarter" primarily means two things: the ability to process information quickly and the ability to run easy-to-use software.

The chips of the first computers—the Apple II, for instance—processed information eight bits at a time. The IBM Personal Computer and others raised that figure to 16 bits, although information was still delivered eight bits at a time. The Apple Macintosh uses a chip that processes information 32 bits at a time, while accepting it at a 16-bit rate. And this year Compaq introduced its 386 model, which uses a true 32-bit chip.

More bits mean more speed, but more important is a chip's ability to use a large amount of memory at one time. The first Apple II could use a total of only 64K bytes (or 64 thousand characters) of information, while the Apple Macintosh today can conceivably use 4M bytes (or four million characters).

Within this memory random access memory, or RAM, resides the entire software program and the user's data. The more bytes of memory a computer can use, the more lines of software code it can use and the more data it can store.

The advances in memory chips are more economic than technological. While new memory chips can hold more pieces of information than old ones, it is because of the dramatically dropping prices that computer memory is available to so many.

The vast amounts of memory available in most computer systems have led to equally impressive leaps in software technology. The latest trend is to divide up the mass of computer memory and use each piece to run a separate computer program. Microsoft's Windows software, for instance, lets you load and run two, three or more individual software packages and switch automatically among them (the better chip and more memory you have, the more programs you can load at once). An Apple program called Switcher does the same thing on the Macintosh.

JIM BARTIMO is the author of a book on personal computers and has written for several magazines in the United States.

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Trouble at IBM

Big Blue's Blues: IBM Confronts Cloudy Outlook as Demand Shifts

By Michael Schrage

NEW YORK — The sun never sets on IBM — but the world's largest computer company has seldom faced such dull and cloudy times. For the first time since the Great Depression, IBM has endured two consecutive years of earnings decline.

The industry is experiencing structural changes because the nature of demand is shifting. Computers are becoming less important than the software that runs them; rather than choose from a hodge-podge of incompatible machines, customers want computers that can easily talk with each other and share data.

While IBM remains the most profitable company in the world, with revenue of \$50 billion a year, it now seems as concerned with managing its costs as it does with expanding into new markets. Still, even as it shuts down redundant operations, shuffles headquarters staff members into sales positions and trims the rolls through early retirement, IBM has embarked on a global campaign to recapture the levels of profit growth it has enjoyed in the past.

"You'd be amazed at the similarity in what we say when it comes to getting competitive and being responsive to the customer," said A.E. Santelli, vice president of market development for IBM Europe. "You hear it in Italian, you hear it in German, you hear it in French."

What they are saying is that IBM has to shore up the weaknesses in its product line while expanding the array of software and service options for its customers. That requires a sales force rewarded for being able to sell systems and solutions, not just the latest and most expensive product offerings.

This is particularly important because IBM acknowledges that, for the foreseeable future, the rate of growth of its foreign operations will outstrip the rate of growth in the United States.

"We expect revenues to grow slightly faster outside the U.S. than in," an IBM spokesman said. "That's particularly true in Asia and the Pacific Rim, where there are relatively high rates of economic growth."

Indeed, the president of IBM Japan, Takeo Shima, has forecast a growth rate of 20 percent or more in sales, to \$13 billion by 1990, IBM Japan's 1986 revenue topped \$3 billion.

The company has great expectations for IBM Japan and its strong position in the Pacific Rim area, which extends to Malaysia, South Korea, China, Taiwan, the Philippines, Singapore, Indonesia and Australia.

Last year, Asian operations accounted for roughly 13 percent of IBM's total revenue, compared with 49.5 percent for the United States and 33 percent for Europe, the Middle East and Africa.

The weakness of the dollar improved Japan's contribution. When the dollar is factored out, European growth is shown to have been relatively flat, said Richard Martin, an analyst for the New York-based investment firm of Sanford C. Bernstein.

In the aggregate, however, IBM's gross revenue last year from its foreign markets climbed more than 20 percent to \$25.86 billion. But even though revenue rose, overseas earnings increased only 3.7 percent, reflecting extensive price cutting and the fact that the company's international efforts to manage costs have been proceeding more slowly than at home.

The company is counting on sales of its new 9370 to help it establish global primacy in the midrange market.

The relatively strong performance of IBM's international operations should not obscure fundamental difficulties that are nagging IBM sales efforts around the world. As in the United States, IBM's share in the personal computer market is dwindling. PC clones, as they are called, have eaten away about a third of IBM's European market in the last 18 months.

Still, personal computers are a relatively minor concern for IBM, which obtains less than 10 percent of revenue from these machines. The company acknowledges that its efforts to compete in the multibillion-dollar market for mid-sized computers, which are more powerful than personal computers but slower than large mainframes, have been something less than stellar.

Despite a global slump in the sale of computers, the middle range has done relatively well. Digital Equipment Corp., the world's leading producer of mid-range machines, reported that international sales last quarter leaped 50 percent.

By contrast, sales of IBM's multiple mid-range offerings have been disappointing. Sales of IBM's 4300 minicomputer last year actually dropped 25 percent, "a disaster," said Mr. Martin, while sales of the 3X line were reportedly flat.

That simply will not do for a company used to double-digit growth, and IBM is counting on the sales of its new 9370 machine to help it establish global primacy in the market.

The relative size and cost of computers may no longer be the primary customer concern, however. One reason DEC has been so successful recently is that its VAX computers are easily compatible. A program that runs on a big VAX in Tokyo can run just as easily on a smaller Vax in Zurich. And they are easier to link into computer networks than their IBM counterparts.

There are serious questions as to whether the 9370s adequately address these concerns and customer expectations.

"The international marketplace seems to be further along in distributed computing," said Stephen K. Smith, analyst at Paine Webber. He pointed out that while big U.S. companies had taken a centralized approach to computing, European companies, notably banks, had been more willing to spread computing power around. "Connectivity concerns are bigger in Europe than in the U.S." because so many European companies have operations throughout the continent, he said.

Consequently, there is a push for computer networking standards in Europe and there are some questions as to whether this will aid IBM's System Network Architecture approach or DEC's Vax. The Europeans clearly hope that standards will instead benefit their indigenous computer industries.

Meanwhile, however, it is clear that IBM has to move more aggressively on the compatibility

and connectivity fronts in order to rekindle customer demand. And because the industry is shifting away from hardware priorities to software concerns, IBM has intensified its efforts around the globe to strike alliances with software developers.

Mr. Santelli said that in "units" (IBM parlance for countries) across the continent, the company is working out agreements with software firms to write programs for IBM machines.

Similarly, IBM is plunging into systems integration — the practice of providing customized hardware and software solutions for large customers with special computational and communications needs. IBM's Complex Systems Division in Washington has won large contracts from an airline and a hospital chain in the United States. The company hopes to bring that sort of success to Europe and Asia.

The question is "how fast one can orchestrate all the necessary skills in this environment," Mr. Santelli said. This is all part of the growing service economy of IBM. At the beginning of the decade, software and services accounted for barely 20 percent of IBM's revenue. By the end of the decade, software and services will probably account for more than a third of revenue — and an even greater percentage of IBM's profitability.

MICHAEL SCHRAGE writes on technology for The Washington Post.

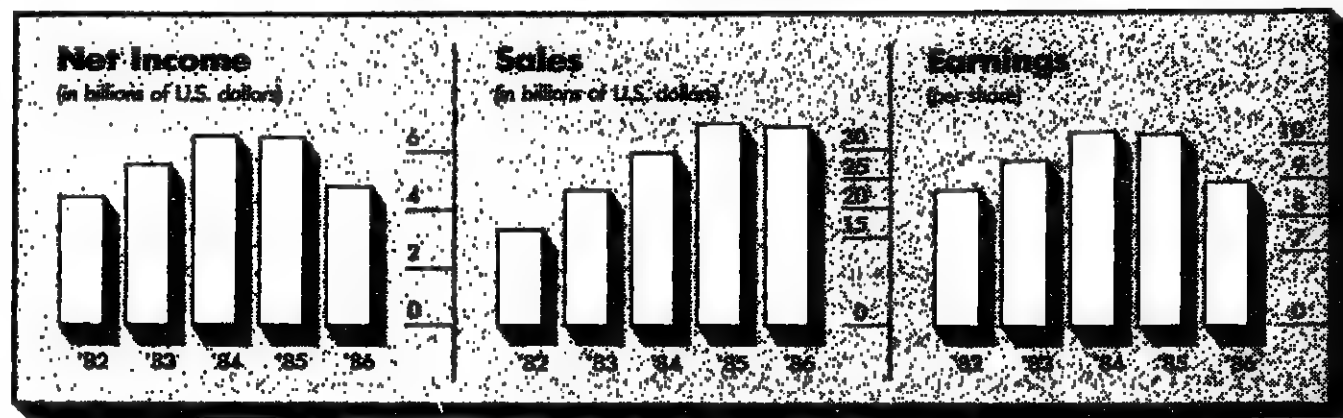
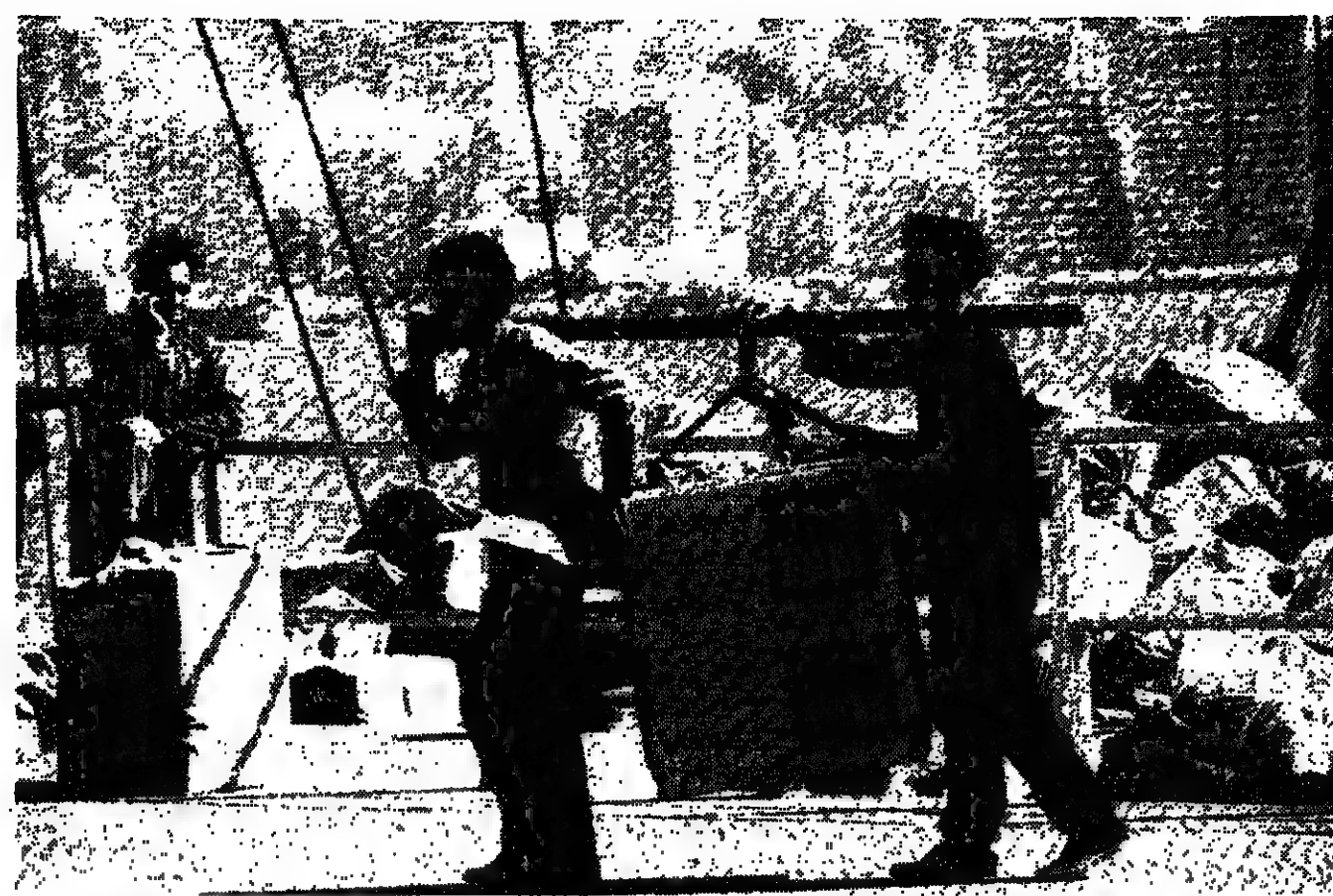
PC Clones Contribute to Company's Problems

They cost less, operate faster.

By Sandra R. Reed

SAN JOSE, California — The personal computer industry, now 10 years old, is writhing in growing pains. That's no surprise. What is surprising is that the company suffering the most intense pain is IBM.

The multinational conglomerate has always dominated mainframe computing, but it was a latecomer to the industry built around small systems. When IBM introduced its Personal Computer in 1981, Apple computers had been on the market for more than four years. Nevertheless, the IBM PC was an immediate



Source: IBM Annual Reports, 1986 Preliminary Results

success, embraced by corporations loyal to Big Blue's mainframes and minicomputers. Internal documents had projected that fewer than 250,000 would ever be sold, but in fact IBM has sold more than three million PCs, PC/XTs and PC/ATs worldwide.

While that may seem like a lot of computers, IBM's competitors have sold an equal or even slightly higher number of "clones" of the IBM PC, and IBM's market share is slipping dramatically.

Clones, as the word implies, look like and more importantly, work like IBM PCs. Clones of all three IBM Personal Computers have thrived. (The PC was IBM's first effort; the PC/XT, its second, is a faster PC with a fixed disk for storing data; the PC/AT is faster still and has even more storage built in.) The clones have thrived for two major reasons: They generally cost less and operate faster.

IBM itself established the conditions that made cloning possible. Unlike IBM's mainframes and minicomputers, the PC family has an "open architecture." Anyone can buy MS-DOS, the disk operating system by Microsoft

Corp. that governs how users give instructions to their computer. Anyone can buy the Intel 8088, 8086 or 80286 microprocessor chips. Anyone can buy the boards, chips, switches and cables that IBM uses.

Only one part of the IBM PC, XT or AT is owned solely by IBM: the ROM BIOS, which stands for Basic Input/Output System, stored inside the computers in Read-Only Memory.

Competitors quickly found a way around that copyrighted ROM BIOS. Some developed their own. Others bought it from Phoenix Technologies, a Massachusetts company that specializes in replicating IBM's copyrighted instructions without violating the copyright.

Compaq Computer Corp. of Houston was the first major clone maker. Its first computer, which was on the street less than a year after IBM introduced its PC, cost about what an IBM cost, could be carried like a piece of luggage and came with built-in ports to attach peripheral devices like printers and modems.

Scores of companies followed, ranging in size from garage-based enterprises that build

computers as orders are received to multinational companies like Daewoo of South Korea, NEC and Epson of Japan and Tandy of Texas.

Because the clones or PC compatibles were cheaper than IBM machines, Big Blue has regularly had to lower prices and thus profit margins. Although PCs do not constitute the majority of IBM sales, they clearly are a factor in the company's declining bottom line.

IBM's next personal computer, which is expected on the market this year, may have an operating system of proprietary chips that cannot legally be duplicated.

If IBM takes the proprietary route, it will be going down the same path as Apple Computer. In its Macintosh and Apple II computers, Apple chose to use custom components. Only one company, Franklin, makes Apple clones. It does so under a court order that gives Apple the right to inspect, and control, the design.

SANDRA R. REED is the West Coast executive editor of Personal Computing.

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Crime by Computer

Continued from page 9

The OECD's experts also identified certain actions they believed should be made punishable in all its 24 member nations.

A "common-denominator" approach is needed, they said, to fight computer crime and "computer crime havens" — nations in which free-wheeling manipulators can operate across international borders without fear of penalty.

Because of its very nature, crime by computer cannot always be detected. Most often, it involves simply gaining access to stored or transmitted information without altering or removing any data. In many cases, even when a crime is detected it goes unreported, experts say, because the victims, frequently banks, fear the publicity. And, if a crime by computer is detected and reported, it is difficult, if not impossible, to prosecute for a host of reasons, some involving legal definitions of evidence and property rights.

Ulrich Sieber, a research fellow at the Institute of Criminology and Economic Criminal Law at the University of Freiburg, West Germany, and an authority on computer crime, said in his new book, "The International Handbook on Computer Crime": "Estimates can be found indicating that one in 40 computer centers is affected by computer crime, that only one percent of all computer offenses are detected, and that only one in 22,000 perpetrators is sentenced to prison."

The Council of Europe is approaching the problem deliberately. Mr. Nilsson said by telephone from his office in Strasbourg, France, where the council and European Parliament meet. He said he had detected little urgency at the council to address the problem.

"We will sooner or later, probably later, come to some conclusions," he said. "It has come into the state of mind of legislators rather recently."

"From a European standpoint, it's important that we get together and start to think in the same terms."

Observing the work of the council's experts are officials from Finland, Canada, the United States, Japan, the European Community nations, the OECD and the United Nations' Scientific Defense Research Institute.

Mr. Sieber, who has written three books on computer crime, including his handbook published in December, said he felt it was important that the council follow up on the OECD study, which he called a "first and most important work."

Mr. Sieber, who helped produce the OECD report, stressed the need for international cooperation on computer crime because "electronic data processing and communications is leaping all frontiers."

"There are no national structures, no frontiers, no borders," he said. "That's what's really new in this field."

"Because the phenomenon is international, the response also, in the legal area, must be international."

Mr. Sieber said he thought the council's group should widen the scope of its work to include computer-related infringement of privacy.

According to Mr. Sieber, the increase in dependence on computer systems and computer communications has led to an increase in computer crimes, although the "perfectly undetectable" number of cases is small. OECD experts also noted increasing reports of the impact of computer crime.

In one such report, an American Bar Association survey found that 72 of 283 large companies and government agencies surveyed had had recent computer-related crime, resulting in losses of between \$145 million and \$730 million.

Experts from 15 nations guided the OECD's study, "Computer-Related Crime: Analysis of Legal Policy," Mr. Sieber and Martine Briat of



Robert Cook-Moore

the OECD secretariat produced the analysis, and the organization's Committee for Information, Computer and Communications Policy approved its conclusions.

The OECD first took up the issue five years ago, when computer and telecommunications systems were being developed so rapidly that individuals and governments were often at a loss to comprehend the systems or respond adequately to changes that they required.

One of the conclusions the OECD's experts reached was that computer crime should be looked at in terms of intent, or "function," and not in terms of technology used.

The organization's work is still considered unfinished. Other issues, such as questions of information ownership, computer security and transborder data flows, face examination.

Since the OECD began its work, most of its member nations have enacted laws or created commissions of inquiry specifically to deal with computer crimes. However, some countries, including Belgium, Iceland and Japan, have decided that computer misuse requires no special legislation.

GEORGE GUDAUSKAS is a journalist based in Paris.

The Trader That Never Sleeps

Brokerages hire computer experts to develop strategies.

By Stan Hinden

WASHINGTON — From his fifth-floor office, Mike Roberts, a Prudential-Bache broker, can see only the traffic-choked streets of Bethesda, Maryland, a suburb of Washington. But on the computer screen on his desk, Mr. Roberts can see around the world.

Displayed on the screen are 16 market indicators and 44 stock quotations. They are updated automatically, flashing as they change. At a glance, Mr. Roberts can see the rise and fall of key stock market averages and price movements in bonds, options, futures, commodities, oil, gold and currencies.

By watching the price gap between stocks and future contracts on stock indexes, Mr. Roberts can tell when waves of computerized buying or selling programs will strike the market and send stocks soaring or plunging.

The screen also gives him the latest news headlines, detailed reports on hundreds of companies, opinions of Prudential-Bache analysts and information on all his client accounts.

The computer has revolutionized the securities business. Brokers, traders, stock exchanges, institutional investors and major brokerage houses have been prime beneficiaries, and the regulators who police the industry use computerized surveillance systems to try to uncover insider trading.

At the trader level, the computer has become a high-speed analytical and decision-making tool for trading in such exotic products as commercial paper, mortgage-backed securities, collateralized mortgage obligations and interest rate swaps.

The computer is a 24-hour trader that never sleeps. When New York traders close shop, they pass their electronic "book" or unfilled business, to Tokyo. When Tokyo's day is done, traders move the book to London. A few hours later it is back in New York.

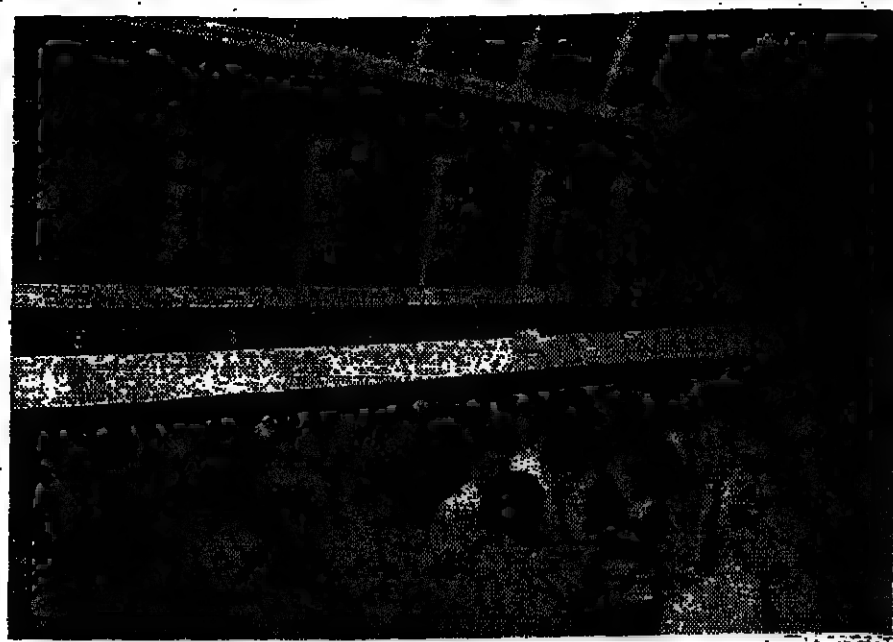
Competition is a key ingredient of the investment business, particularly at the level where brokerage houses hire computer experts to develop products and computer strategies.

DeWayne J. Peterson, head of computer operations for Merrill Lynch in New York, said competition was fierce.

"We have a little bit of a 'Star Wars' battle going on here," he said.

Merrill Lynch is hiring computer experts at higher and higher levels of sophistication. The firm recently took on the entire seven-person management science group from RCA.

With a new emphasis on analytical work, the scientists delve into the computer architecture



Computer screens keeping an eye on the New York Stock Exchange.

that will make new product strategies possible.

"It's exotic," Mr. Peterson said.

One area that is getting heavy attention these days, he noted, involves mortgage-backed securities, which represent a growing and highly competitive market.

One of the early victories for the strategic use of computers has been program trading, which is now controversial because the programs can cause the market to soar or plunge.

Program trading employs two key elements. One is a basket of stocks selected from the 500 stocks that make up the Standard & Poor's 500 index. Usually, the computer can choose 300 or 400 stocks that will track the behavior of the entire group. Stocks for such a program, bought in New York, might cost \$25 million.

The second element is the futures contract that trades on the S&P 500 index, which speculators buy or sell to anticipate the price movements of the S&P stocks. These contracts are traded in Chicago and expire every three months. By definition, when the S&P futures contracts expire, their final price will always match the actual price of the stocks, called the cash price.

In the months before expiration, when the gap between the cash price and futures price is wide enough, traders buy a basket of stocks and sell an equivalent amount of futures. At that point, they have locked in their profit and need merely wait for expiration to collect.

However, should the traders in Chicago drop the price of the futures close enough to the cash price before expiration, traders will quickly sell the stocks and take their profits. As a result, the programs can hit almost any time.

A marriage of technology and investment was demonstrated recently when Salomon Brothers said it would develop an electronic commercial paper market that would give U.S. issuers better access to foreign investors.

For overseas investors, computerization will eliminate the costs of handling paper certificates and the problems of lost certificates, said

Daniel F. Benton, vice president of Salomon Brothers. The new market, Mr. Benton said, will involve Salomon, Citibank and CREDIT, an international clearing house in Luxembourg.

Computers have had their biggest impact on the stock exchanges and the over-the-counter market.

In 1977, trading on the New York Stock Exchange averaged 22 million shares a day. By 1986, the average had risen to 147 million shares a day. For 1987, the NYSE was predicting an average of 170 million shares a day, said Richard A. Grasso, executive vice president for capital markets.

The huge January volume, averaging 190 million shares a day, made that estimate seem low, Mr. Grasso said. On Friday, Jan. 30, about 302.4 million shares were traded, a record.

The largest electronic market in the United States has been developed for the trading of over-the-counter securities. It is operated by the National Association of Securities Dealers, or NASDAQ.

Unlike the New York Stock Exchange, the NASDAQ market has no central trading floor but exists in a network of 3,000 computers used by traders. Each trader's screen lists the market makers in each stock and current prices.

Orders up to 1,000 shares can be executed automatically. Larger orders are likely to be negotiated by phone and entered in the computer so the trades can be seen by others and sent to the clearing house.

NASDAQ and the London Stock Exchange electronically swap quotes on 600 stocks of mutual interest. In time, U.S. and British traders will be able to buy and sell stocks through the computer.

STAN HINDEN, a business writer at The Washington Post, covers the stock market and the securities industry.

The Law: What Western Countries Are Doing

Following is a breakdown of how some Western countries have moved to adjust legislation on computer crime in recent years.

Australia: Two territories have outlawed dishonest use of computers. Model law was to be considered.

Canada: Broad computer-crime legislation adopted to punish unauthorized interception and destruction of systems, extend credit-card fraud coverage, and define further forgery in computer use.

Denmark: Enacted wide reform of its computer-crime law.

Finland: Legislative proposals made on computer-related economic crime.

France: New criminal law offered to handle "informational crimes" involving automatic data-processing systems. French law includes clauses on audiovisual communication, personal data protection and admissibility of evidence.

West Germany: Criminal code on fraud, embezzlement or forgery has been applied in computer-related crime. A bill including computer-crime provisions on fraud and forgery became law in August.

Greece: Draft proposals drawn up to amend penal code for computer fraud, breach of secrecy, computer-data forgery, unauthorized copying or software use and unauthorized access to computer-stored data.

Norway: A law-reform panel had suggested revision of criminal code to include computer-related crime under fraud provisions.

Sweden: Sweden has held that special rules for computer-related crime must be avoided, but a change in law was proposed to include computer fraud.

Switzerland: Proposals made to revise the penal code to cover computer manipulations, such as fraudulent misuse of a system for gain and false bookkeeping.

United States: Congress has considered bills to make computer-related criminal conduct specifically indictable whenever federal interests were affected. Bills on unauthorized access to computer system and credit-card fraud have been enacted. Nearly all states have law on computer-related property and economic crimes.

SOURCES: "Computer-Related Crime: Analysis of Legal Policy," OECD, 1986; "The International Handbook on Computer Crime" (John Wiley & Sons, 1986).

Nixdorf turns DP and telecommunications into twins



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up-to-the-minute information, greater flexibility, and increased productivity.

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**NIXDORF
COMPUTER**

Efforts to

By Carl Saper

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Neural Networking

Efforts to Duplicate Human 'Wetware': Is This Machine Thinking?

By Curt Supple

WASHINGTON — A mind is a terrible thing to make. Or so we have long believed. The prospect of machines that can actually think has vexed human fancy since the dawn of cybernetics and hampered pop mythology from "Forbidden Planet" to "2001: Space Odyssey."

It menaced again in the recent fad for "artificial intelligence" programs, at least until apprehensive desk jockeys discovered that, despite clouds of AI software, their IBM PCs were still as dumb as a toaster.

Now, however, a radically new form of computer architecture and a revolutionary conception of synthetic thought are bringing the prospect close to reality.

• In Baltimore, a bucket of chips is teaching itself to read.

• In Cambridge and San Diego, blind wires are learning to see in three dimensions.

• In Pittsburgh, terminals are talking back to their users.

• And suddenly in laboratories across the country, formerly dreary and docile computers are becoming quick, brilliant and inscrutable. They are becoming, in short, more like people.

At the heart of the new machines is a system called a neural network: a circuit designed to replicate the way neurons act and interact in the brain.

It differs from the traditional system design as a conference call from a walkie-talkie; from traditional system behavior as an infant from an adding machine. It makes mistakes, finds solutions that are "pretty good" rather than perfect, can keep running even when badly hurt and organizes itself according to its own idiosyncratic rules.

Of course, it has its drawbacks.

"It can't add 2 and 2," said Robert Hecht-Nielsen, manager of TRW's Artificial Intelligence Center at Rancho Carmel, California. "Don't have a neural net do your bank book."

"Networks are more naturally suited to the kinds of problems that human beings are good at," said a Johns Hopkins biophysicist, Terrence Sejnowski. "We're not good at memorizing or doing arithmetic." Moreover, "it will make errors. But they're not errors that you'll be uncomfortable with."

ALMOST every computing device in use today shares a common structure derived from the work of the 20th-century mathematician John von Neumann.

All elements of the system are expressed in binary digits (0 or 1, on or off; hence the term "digital") and stored at specific memory addresses like post office pigeonholes.

All work is done through a single central processing unit (CPU) or main chip. When the software requests something, the CPU proceeds to locate the relevant units of data, pull them down, process them and then reach out for the next specified batch.

Each transaction must be handled one after another by this CPU, whence the expression "serial" processing. It is fine for running a spreadsheet. But if your brain worked that way, it would take you a month to tie your shoes.

"Look closely at the brain," said Christof Koch of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Artificial Intelligence Laboratory, "and the distinction between hardware and software disappears" in what he calls a "computational soup."

In the "wetware" of the human nervous system, there is no central processor. Each neuron is connected to as many as 1,000 others.

It collects two kinds of "input" — excitatory and inhibitory — from other neurons, then sums and processes those signals.

If the net result is within the cell's normal capacity for excitement or inhibition, the neuron will remain at rest. If the result exceeds that "resting threshold," the neuron will fire — sending "output" to multiple points on other neurons, which in turn aggregate their inputs and so on.

Second, the inter-neural signals are not simple, all-or-none digital code. They vary over a range of gradations.

Scientists struggled unsuccessfully for de-



Richard Dawkins/The Washington Post

cades to duplicate this structure on computers. In 1982, a Caltech biochemist, John J. Hopfield, suggested a model, reviving interest in the problem.

Mr. Hopfield's prototypical neural network uses an amplifier to mimic the neuron's core and a set of mathematical routines called algorithms to determine how each pseudo-neuron will process its data.

Incoming lines from other "cells" are run through a set of capacitors and resistors that control the neuron's resting threshold. And to simulate the difference between excitatory and inhibitory signals, the amplifier has two output lines — one positive, one negative.

Such systems are capable of astounding speed, because, as Mr. Hopfield and David Tank of Bell Laboratories' Department of Molecular Biophysics, write in Biological Cybernetics, "a collective solution is computed on the basis of the simultaneous interactions of hundreds of devices."

Those strengths are exquisitely well suited to some of the worst bio-tech bugaboos in engineering, such as getting industrial robots to see properly, building defense systems to analyze images or sort signals as fast as they are

received; developing systems that can recognize and respond to speech. There are now scores of scientists probing the network's potential.

A company called TRW has one neural-network computer already for sale and another nearly ready for release.

NEURAL networks are besting mainframes in tackling some of the toughest computational problems. New products are expected by the early 1990s, and research is expanding in a dozen directions.

"Listen to that," said Mr. Sejnowski, the Johns Hopkins biophysicist, referring to a tape player emitting an eerie, twittersy gargle.

"It's discovering the difference between vowels and consonants," Mr. Sejnowski said. He is listening to a neural network teaching itself to read aloud.

Working with Charles R. Rosenberg of Princeton's psychology department, Mr. Sejnowski designed a network whose task was to learn to pronounce correctly a group of sentences containing 1,000 common English words.

They had been read previously by a little boy, and a linguist had transcribed the boy's speech into phonemes, the discrete parts of words, that would serve as the benchmark for the network's accuracy.

Mr. Sejnowski and Mr. Rosenberg fed the letters of each word sequentially into the network for processing by three successive tiers of proto-neural "cells," each of which receives data that "fan in" to it from various cells in the layer below, manipulate the data and then send the result up a level, finally exiting into a speech-synthesizer.

If the machine had "known how to read" from the outset, each of the cells would already have contained the correct program equations for assigning certain sounds to certain clusters of letters.

Instead, the two researchers filled the cells with mathematical garbage generated at random. The system was thus designed to begin in complete ignorance and "learn" just as a child does — by being told he is wrong.

That is, the output end of the system would record each squawk the network sent to the speech-synthesizer, compare it with the correct phonemes recorded by the linguist and send an error signal to inform the network how far off it had been from the desired sound.

Then the network, using a system called "back-propagation," would begin amending itself backward: Each layer of processing cells would pass along the error code to the layer beside or below it, with orders to change its output the next time it encountered those particular letters.

The tape contains the results. Within an hour, the network is beginning to pause at intervals ("See — it's finding out about word boundaries") and soon is hitting 20 to 30 percent right.

After running all night, it is virtually perfect: "I like iguana my grandmother's house." And soon it is pronouncing correctly words it has never seen before.

Each of the system's 200 cells has modified its equations hundreds of times. The scientists know it has taught itself. But they do not know how. Nor can they predict exactly where it will store its knowledge.

"The network has obviously learned to extract something about English pronunciation," Mr. Sejnowski said. "Otherwise, it couldn't generalize. This system can discover the rules. The question is, 'Can we make any sense out of those patterns?'"

Although each cell is identical when the program begins running, "what we are discovering is that these cells do tend to specialize in certain patterns — some in vowels, some in consonants, some in certain phonemes," Mr. Sejnowski said.

Nobody told it how to do this. Nobody knows exactly how it did it. Neural networks program themselves.

But then, nobody told you the locomotor routines for sitting down. For all the power of the most advanced supercomputers, they cannot do the things a 6-year-old does routinely: derive the meaning of words from their tone and context or recognize an uncle after he has grown a mustache and dyed his hair.

Nor can they handle the huge volume of data that biological systems like the eye manage effortlessly.

But neural networks are beginning to develop some of those capabilities, especially in the areas of associative memory and rapid "close-enough" solutions to complicated problems.

Hang around networks long enough and

you're bound to hear the one about The Traveling Salesman Problem, known among neural cognoscenti as "the TSP": Given a dozen or so cities he must visit, how does the TS select the shortest route?

It is the classic example of a certain kind of "optimization problem": How can employees with varied skills be assigned to make them most productive? How should a mobile arm move to generate the least stress on its parts? How should a basketball player pounce to intercept a weaving opponent's shot?

A human being looking at a 10-city TSP will rapidly come up with a good solution. After all, there are only 181,440 possible paths. But it's still a pretty good workout for a digital computer.

THAT'S why John Hopfield and David Tank drew national accolades when they devised a neural network that found one of the two best solutions in less than a tenth of a second.

A 30-city TSP quickly boggles the human mind and is enough to give a mainframe a migraine. There are 4.4 trillion billion possible routes — hours of processing on a conventional computer. But Mr. Hopfield and Mr. Tank's network popped out answers that were within the top microfraction of 1 percent of best solutions.

"Close enough" may be a poor criterion for brain surgery and winning the lottery, but for many problems in biomechanical engineering, robotics and pattern recognition, "a good solution obtained very quickly is better than waiting for the perfect solution," Mr. Tank said.

Future designs may take advantage of the neural net's ability to sustain major loss, thanks to its decentralized structure.

"Cut just one wire on a conventional com-

puter," said Mr. Sejnowski, "and the machine will stop dead. But you can cut large sections out of this network, and it doesn't even feel it. It will make a few more errors occasionally, but no single connection is essential."

That is a net plus for Mr. Hecht-Nielsen of TRW, whose work is funded in part by the Pentagon's Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency: "Our customers like the idea that it might be able to take a few bullets and keep on running." (So does the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, whose deep-space vehicles have to function for years.)

Aside from defense uses, Mr. Hecht-Nielsen expects neural networks to promote dramatic improvement in robotics. "The big problem with today's industrial robots is that they have very primitive visual systems."

But networks can program themselves "to learn to discriminate between good and bad products. The discriminants they will discover are so complex analytically that you could never derive them from the bottom up."

Mr. Hecht-Nielsen is equally enthusiastic about innovations in "the human interface arena." He foresees retrieval systems that exploit the networks' capacity for "close-enough" or "near-match" solutions so that they will reach out and find the right data even when the user specifies "only some corrupted version" of the right item.

And the networks' self-programming ability could save us from ourselves. "Most people who use a computer make mistakes, type the wrong keys. Well, we could have a keyboard that simply remembers your corrections and learns the patterns."

Then when you hit the wrong key, "it would end up doing what you mean, not what you say."

The Washington Post

The Contours of a Neural Net

The Washington Post

WASHINGTON — Perhaps the most fascinating aspect of neural networks is their natural propensity to take on the "shape" of a problem.

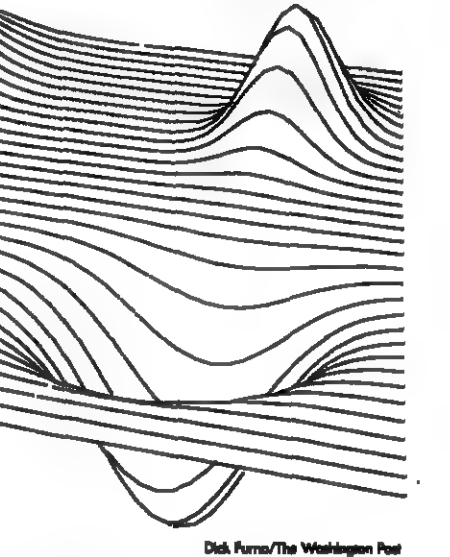
As data are fed into the system, each model neuron's net voltage changes constantly in response to input signals from other interconnected cells.

This collective simultaneous modification continues until the entire network reaches an electrical equilibrium. If that condition could be graphed in three dimensions, it would look like an alternating landscape of hills and valleys corresponding to the final resting state of each neuron.

To picture this, imagine the network as a trampoline made up of interwoven straps. Let's say that each intersection of two straps is a neuron. Imagine a cord attached to each intersection. If the neuron's net resting state were plus-2 volts, the cord would be pulled upward until that intersection was 2 inches (about 5 centimeters) above the horizontal surface; if it were minus-3 volts, the cord would be pulled down 3 inches.

The final contours of the landscape will be determined by two factors: each neuron's operating instructions and the data it processes.

But in every case, as John J. Hopfield and David Tank write in the journal Science, the "flow" of computation "results from always



Dick Furness/The Washington Post

going 'downhill' on an 'energy-terrain,' coming to the bottom of a local valley, and stopping."

Because that route requires the minimum energy expenditure, the bottom of each valley "naturally" represents the best solution to a problem.

Curt Supple

Coming Soon, the Disposable PC

Continued from page 9

tel's 80386 microprocessor, which promises to boost microcomputer power into the minicomputer range. Few computer companies can afford to ignore the 80386.

"It's our belief that everyone in personal computing needs to look at the 386 and build some kind of system around it," Bill Gates, chairman of Microsoft Corp., said in Paris last month.

Only a handful of companies have announced 80386-based products since Compaq Computer Corp. of the United States launched its Deskpro 386 personal computer in September 1986. Zenith Corp., Convergent Technologies Inc. and Corvus Systems Inc. are among the U.S. companies that have launched the more powerful machines.

Leopard SA, a French personal computer company, in February became the first European manufacturer to announce an 80386-based system. Apricot PLC, Research Machines Ltd., Comart Ltd. and Jarogate Ltd., all of Britain, have announced similar products in recent weeks.

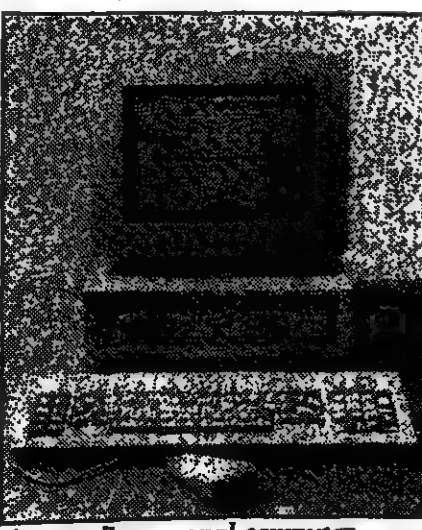
Other manufacturers, such as Tandon Corp., Xerox Corp., Wyse Technology, Olivetti and France's Bull SA, are expected to follow soon. Industry pundits predict that IBM will not unwrap a personal computer based on the new technology before the end of the year.

WHILE Intel's new microprocessor can run available programs at about twice the speed of the fastest machines on the market, however, its full power will be harnessed only when software is developed that exploits all its capabilities.

Using the machine with current software is "kind of like having a Ferrari in a Volkswagen," said Stella Kelly, personal computer consultant at the U.S. market analyst Dataquest.

"What is the need of the end user for a 386-type machine today?" asked Federico di Trazzi, vice president for corporate marketing at Olivetti. "Only to spend more money."

Before software developers can get to work on applications for the new technology, operating systems for the 80386-based machines must become available. This is the software that controls such computer devices as the



Amstrad's personal computer.

screen, printer, memory disks and microprocessor.

Although several companies have released operating systems for Intel's chip, an 80386 version of the MS-DOS operating system created for the IBM PC range by Microsoft is not yet available.

With the weight of IBM behind it, MS-DOS has become the industry standard. Mr. Gates, Microsoft's founder, has said that the U.S. company is preparing a new version called MS-DOS 5.0 that will be designed for the 80386 processor.

"The key announcements relating to MS-DOS will be made in the next six months, and that will be a base the applications developers can start working with," said Mr. Gates.

Software developers, however, could take up to 18 months to prepare applications once the operating system is ready. Until then, sales of personal computers based on the new technology should remain modest.

"We question the viability of the 386 as being a revenue generator for vendors for another year," said Simon Pearce, analyst at IDC information-technology consulting firm IDC Europe, a London-based unit of International Data Corp. "While we're waiting for the 386 to become viable, everything is being terribly pressured at the bottom end," he added.

There, at the cheaper end of the product spectrum, a bloody battle is raging. In the United States, low-priced IBM-compatible machines, or clones, made in the Far East, are helping drive down prices. The Daewoo and Hyundai groups of South Korea have made good on their promise to enter the U.S. market with cheap PC clones.

Daewoo sold 50,000 machines in 1985 under the brand name of its U.S. distributor, Leading Edge. Priced at \$1,495, the Leading Edge Model D costs roughly half the price of machines made by the better-known computer makers.

The bottom of the U.S. personal computer market dropped out in mid-October last year when Hyundai's launch of a \$699 system sold through its U.S. distributor, Blue Chip Electronics. While some mail-order companies offer clones in the United States for less than \$600, the weight of the Asian giant is certain to push prices even lower.

The price war has been slower to explode in Europe. "IBM didn't lower PC prices in Europe as in the U.S.," said Scott Kelley, consultant in strategic planning at Bull. "Penetration of Southeast Asian micros was not as quick in Europe as the U.S."

According to Intelligent Electronics, 80 percent of the personal computers sold in Europe come from local plants. They estimate that Asian-made clones captured 6 percent of the European market in 1986.

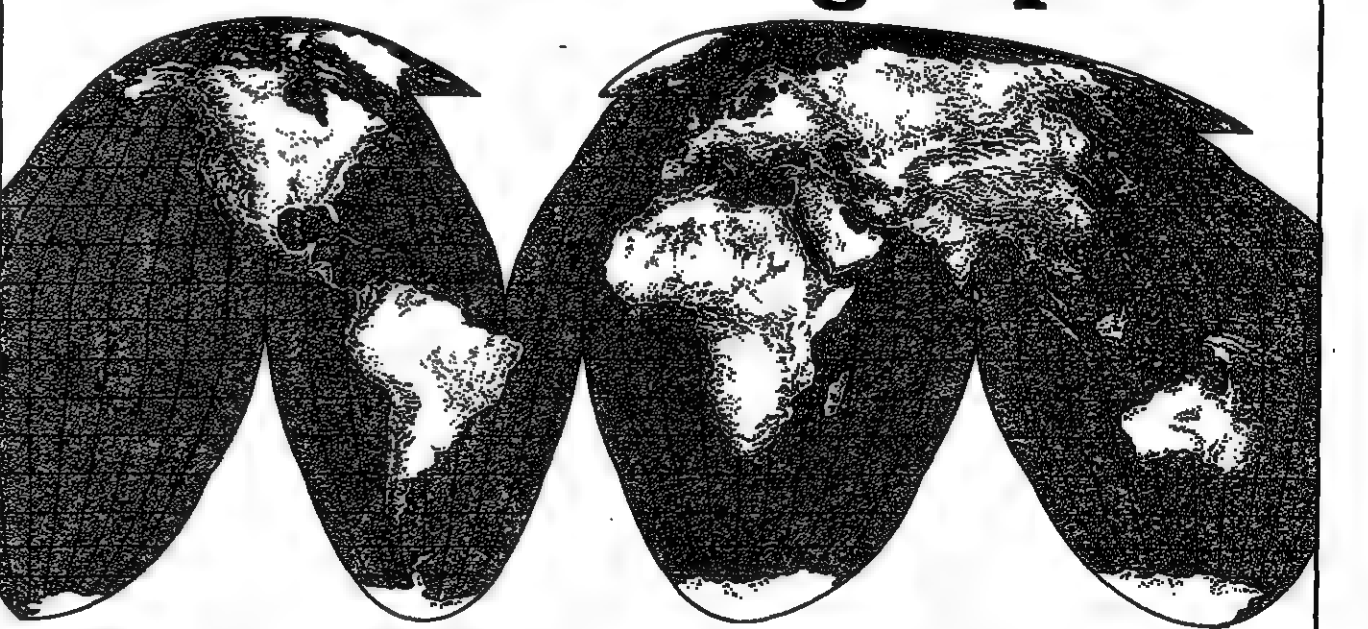
THE European price battle heated up in September, though, when Britain's Amstrad PLC launched an IBM-compatible personal computer range with prices starting at £399 (\$568). The Asian-made machine is "the most radical thing to happen" to the European personal-computer market, Mr. Pearce said.

Price cutting is forcing all the national players, such as Bull, Olivetti, I.M. Ericsson of Sweden, Siemens AG of West Germany and ICL of Britain, to revise their marketing strategies. By emphasizing a full range of products and services, they hope to fend off the low-priced competition.

"I'm not saying there is no price pressure," said Mr. di Trazzi of Olivetti, "but the more you use a PC as part of an offering, the less the price war may affect you."

AMIEL KORNEL is the European editor of Computerworld Communications Inc.

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A Reporter's Manual Bridges Laptop's Communication Gap

By Michael Richardson

SINGAPORE — For journalists, computers conjure up an image of a brave new world; the reality is not always beguiling. For a foreign correspondent on assignment, so the manufacturers would have us believe, the laptop computer, known in the trade as a laptop because you can balance it on your knees and work, is technical manna from heaven. No more reliance on grumpy telex operators on late-night duty, or scratchy phone lines that keep breaking as you try to dictate copy to a newsroom thousands, sometimes tens of thousands, of kilometers away.

Laptops are relatively easy to operate; relative, that is, to larger, more complex computers. Mine is a Tandy 200 and now that I have, more or less, mastered all its essential word-processing functions, it is a delight to work with and has proven, over nine months of almost daily use, to be completely reliable.

I would never return to a portable typewriter. My machine is smaller than most lightweight typewriters, slips easily into a briefcase for plane travel and has a flip-up screen that will accommodate 16 lines of writing. The Tandy 200 runs for about eight hours on four long-life pencil batteries.

Not every foreign correspondent reacts with my enthusiasm. Walter A. Taylor, Singapore bureau chief for U.S. News & World Report, says he started learning how to use his Tandy 200 in July and still doesn't feel comfortable with it.

"The problem, basically, is that I'm a Luddite," he said. "Six months ago, I was carrying an Olympia portable typewriter and it worked just fine." Mr. Taylor said it would be all right if he understood how to work all the essential functions of his Tandy, but he doesn't. "My kids grasp the system quickly," he added, "but I can't take them with me as consultants when I travel."

Laptop manufacturers could help widen the circle of devotees if they produced succinct, simply written operating manuals. The three brands most widely used by journalists are made by Tandy Corporation of the United States, NEC of Japan and Olivetti of Italy.

MY Tandy arrived with no less than five manuals. The "Basic Reference Guide" ran to 98 pages. U.S. users can get a 595-page paperback tome on the Tandy 200. It is subtitled: "A complete step-by-step learner's manual."

I abhor long instruction books and so, I suspect, do most other laptop users, at

least to start with. They make the task of learning seem so daunting.

My first laptop was an NEC 8201A, which was similar to the Tandy 200 except that its screen was about half the size. The operating manuals were excessively long and written in Japanese English. To preempt a journalists' revolt, the editorial manager of the newspaper in Australia for which I worked at the time boiled this technical verbiage down to about six pages of easy-to-understand instruction cover-

Writing a story is the most trouble-free aspect of laptop life. Getting it to where it is to be edited and published is frequently the frustrating part.

ing all important word-processing and transmission functions. Those functions, in both the NEC and Tandy software, are called respectively Text and Telcom.

The best guidance I received on how to work my Tandy was from several fellow journalists who had one. The problem, it seems, is that computer experts no longer speak a plain man's language. There is a big communication gap that frequently makes a "user-friendly" machine distinctly unfriendly.

Manufacturers should insist that their local distributors employ at least one staff member who can give straightforward instructions to beginners, rather than just dumping a new machine, ancillary equipment and operating manuals on a buyer, as so often happens.

Writing a story is the most trouble-free aspect of laptop life. Getting it to where it is to be edited and published is frequently the frustrating, and expensive, part.

The most reliable and cost-efficient method is to subscribe to a packet-switching network so that all you have to do is dial a local number to gain access to the

system in whatever country you happen to be in.

The network will relay your story, appropriately coded, to its destination. The trouble is that so far no one network has anywhere near complete coverage of capital cities in the Asia-Pacific region. Multiple subscriptions increase the cost of the service.

For direct international communication, laptop users have to rely on several means. The Tandy 200 has an internal modem — an electronic engine built into its innards that transmits words over the phone line in the form of impulses.

Some laptops lack this facility. They can only transmit when linked to a phone via an external modem built into an acoustic coupler. Machines with an internal modem also have to be hooked up to the phone by a coupler, unless a jack is used. More about jacks later.

An essential precondition for successful use of a laptop for direct communication from the field to a computer-receiving unit at headquarters is access to an international direct-dial phone. But if the phone line is of poor quality or carries over very long distances, then a garbled or incomplete file is likely to be received at the other end.

That has been my persistently painful experience trying to reach the IHT in Paris from Manila. Repeated attempts to get a good connection rapidly inflate your hotel phone bill.

IDD lines from hotel rooms are not immune from operator interference. At the height of the tumult early last year in Manila that led to the overthrow of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, Bruce Dover, Southeast Asian correspondent for the Melbourne Herald, recalls battling for two hours to get a successful phone connection to his head office to file a long feature.

He was finally transmitting when the hotel operator, hearing only the strange bleeps of outgoing electronic impulses and thinking that because there was no voice the line must be free, cut his link and put room service on the other end to ask whether he wanted milk with his coffee.

Cameron Forbes, Southeast Asian correspondent for The Age of Melbourne and the Sydney Morning Herald, encountered the mysteries of long-distance telecommunication on a recent trip to South Asia. Staying in one of the best hotels in New Delhi, he tried, after repeated failures using the direct-dial phone in his room, to get through to the receiving computer in Melbourne via the hotel switchboard.

"I finished up operating an electronic switchboard," he said. "The direct-dial system worked perfectly, but the signal from my acoustic coupler just would not hold."

Not long afterward, Mr. Forbes moved on to Dhaka, capital of Bangladesh, where he expected communications to be worse than in India. "I don't know why," he said, "but I had no problem transmitting from there to Australia from my hotel room."



Friendly Mouse Gives New Face To Interfacing

SAN JOSE, California — To get an idea of how friendly most personal computers are, consider that the term used to describe how people communicate with them is "interface."

In the beginning, the act of interfacing with a computer was as mechanical as the term. Once a user figured out how to turn on the system, no small feat itself, a go-ahead symbol appeared, if you were lucky. On some computers, the screen was blank except for a blinking box. It was up to the human at the keyboard to respond with specific, often complicated, commands to start a software program.

The engineers who designed computers and software had good reasons for such sparse interfaces: To be useful, the earliest personal computers needed to direct all of their computing power to computing, not communicating with whoever was at the keyboard.

In 1984, the Apple Macintosh turned that concept inside out. Its interface was so friendly and helpful that people who had never seen a computer could be hard at work on a Macintosh within a few minutes of turning it on. What made it so friendly was that, for the first time on a popular computer, the interface was graphics-based rather than text-based.

If you wanted to run a drawing program on the Mac, all you had to do was point at the icon that looked like a paint can, click on a mouse, or control mechanism, and go. If you wanted to get rid of a file, you pointed at it on the screen with a mouse, and dragged it into the trash can icon. In addition to a new type of interface, the Macintosh's mouse was a new twist, too. Rather than communicate solely through the keyboard, Mac users directed the cursor with the mouse, pulling down boxes and menus of commands, pointing to their choice and clicking a button. They didn't have to learn esoteric computer languages or commands to get work done.

Like all good ideas, the graphics-based interface quickly spread. Atari uses a similar interface, but in color, on its ST computers. Commodore's Amiga comes with a color, graphics-based Workbench. Even software for the IBM PC is going graphic.

It took time for the use of graphics to develop for technological as well as sociological reasons. Before, Macintosh, was introduced, graphics were used primarily for games. The IBM PC could not even generate graphics on its screen when it was introduced in 1981. Only when Lotus Development released its 1-2-3 financial spreadsheet that drew graphs did the industry begin to realize that some information is best expressed visually.

The first company to sell a graphics board (it went inside the PC) was Hercules, a name now synonymous with high-resolution graphics. Soon, all sorts of business programs began to require a graphics board for full use. Then IBM opened new possibilities when it came out with a color monitor and plug-in color board for the PC, called the color graphics adapter (CGA), which displays images at a resolution of 320 pixels by 200 pixels. Pixels are individual dots on a screen.

Games companies took immediate advantage. Business programs followed. But the CGA board was not well-suited for text-intensive programs like word processors because it had poor on-screen resolution. To solve the resolution problem, IBM introduced the enhanced graphics adapter (EGA), which generates both high-quality text and graphics at 640 pixels by 350 pixels.

Although they are the most popular computers in businesses, the IBM PC, XT and AT (and copies made by scores of other companies) still have a long way to go before they equal the clarity and ease-of-use of the Macintosh, Amiga or Atari ST.

Two companies doing the most to encourage more PC graphics are Microsoft, through its Windows interface, and Digital Research Inc., through its graphics environment manager (GEM). Both borrow heavily from the Macintosh. Apple, in fact, filed a lawsuit against Digital because GEM looks so much like the Mac. The two companies settled out of court with Digital agreeing to let Apple have final say on the appearance of GEM.

Sandra R. Reed

MICHAEL RICHARDSON is the Southeast Asia correspondent for the International Herald Tribune.

'Add-ons' Put Zip in the System

By Margaret Coffey

LONDON — No matter what kind of personal computer you buy, from the most basic home model to the most advanced business machine, a host of companies are anxious to sell you products to "enhance" it in some way.

These can range from something as sophisticated as a board that costs more than \$1,000 to insert into your computer to make it operate at three times its original speed, to a \$20 joystick to improve your score in your favorite computer game. All provide something that the computer manufacturer did not include as standard. Most try to capitalize on the fact that once you get a taste of the benefits that technology can bring, you want more.

The market for such add-on products has grown at much the same rate as the market for personal computers.

"When you first buy a personal computer, it seems fast enough," said Simon Shute, sales director of Microway Europe, a company that has been specializing in add-ons for four years. "After a while, it seems slower and slower."

It is at this point that you may find yourself a potential customer for the kinds of products that Microway, and companies like it, sell. If you are a heavy user of spreadsheets, for instance, you might want a co-processor, a chip that fits into a socket in your PC and takes over mathematical tasks. Such chips cost from \$200 to \$400 and claim to significantly speed up jobs that involve many calculations.

If you want to increase the rate of all sorts of tasks, you might have to go further and purchase a "go faster" or "accelerator" board. You would choose one with a more powerful central processing unit than exists in your own PC, and when slotted into the machine, it would basically replace the original.

These devices are not cheap, at about \$1,000, but the companies that sell them claim that adding one to a basic IBM PC can give it the power of an IBM PC AT — a much faster and more expensive computer — at a fraction of what it would cost to replace the entire machine.

The vast majority of add-ons sold in the business market are designed to be used on IBM PCs or close compatibles that use the same software. This is partly because IBM dominates the market for personal computers. But it is also because the original PC was a fairly limited machine. As software became more powerful, it needed more memory to work than the PC provided.

That left an opening for companies like Quic to set up in the United States and Europe and sell products such as extra memory and hard disks that stored more information than the ones IBM sold.

"If we provide more than IBM, we want it to cost about the same," said Roger Harvey, a director of Quic in London. "If we provide the same, we sell it at half the price."

The fact that the PC had a limited number of slots into which you could plug these sorts of products gave rise to multifunction boards. These devices combine a number of basic functions such as extra memory and connections for printers and communications devices, so that you can make the most of the slots you have.

These are not as popular now as they once were because manufacturers have begun to

Most of the companies making peripheral devices try to capitalize on the fact that, once you get a taste of the benefits that technology can bring, you want more.

build more slots into PCs. "The add-on market will diminish as IBM's market share diminishes, because compatibles include things in their machines that IBM doesn't," said Mr. Harvey.

All of these products are designed to allow your PC to work more efficiently. Other add-ons are intended to broaden its capabilities. Many of the add-on boards sold in Britain last year, for instance, were designed to allow the use of graphics software on PCs, according to Context, a London-based market research firm.

Because the IBM PC does not offer graphics as a standard feature, you must buy a graphics board to use software that draws tables and charts. A basic graphics board costs about \$100. If you want sophisticated, high-quality graphics, you will need something called an Enhanced Graphics Adapter (EGA), a device likely to cost about \$300.

IBM supplies such boards; but other manufacturers claim to offer products that do more and cost less.

"Up to a year ago we were known for our multifunction board," said Gerry Toms, Euro-

pean marketing services manager for Interquadrant, the company that claims to be the largest European supplier of PC enhancements. "Now the emphasis has shifted to things like EGA boards and communications."

The wide availability of information services that you can call up with personal computers has caused a boom in the demand for communications devices in the United States. Now that on-line information services are becoming more popular in Europe, there is a growing market for products such as modems, which allow PCs to send and receive information over telephone lines.

"People are just now coming to the realization that there is a lot they can do to take the PC from a stand-alone system to something that communicates," said Ken McClellan, commercial director of Hayes, the company whose modem has become the standard in the United States.

MARGARET COFFEY, a London-based journalist, specializes in computers and technology.



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Personal Computers

Universities Grapple With 'New Medium'

The advent of computers and related technologies has reawakened old anxieties on campuses.

By Edward B. Fiske

NEW YORK — The encounter between education and new technologies has always been a rocky one. Socrates, who lived during the waning days of the Oral Tradition, was opposed to writing, mainly because it undermined the "art of dialectic" and weakened students' memories. In the 15th century, scholars greeted the invention of printing primarily as a threat to their own authority.

"It was not until the end of the 18th century," noted Patrick Suppes, a professor of philosophy at Stanford University, that textbooks replaced lectures as the norm for teaching in schools.

The advent of computers and related technologies has now reawakened all of these old anxieties on American college campuses. They have posed problems ranging from how to pay for vast amounts of hardware to what it means to be an "educated person" in a technological age. Faculty members and administrators readily concede they have only begun to come to terms with the educational, economic and other consequences of what everyone concedes could end up revolutionizing the academic process.

"We are not dealing with a new machine," said Richard Cyert, the president of Carnegie-Mellon University, an acknowledged leader in the field. "We are dealing with a new medium."

Computers have become a familiar, even routine, sight on American college campuses. Not long ago, Richard C. Ferguson, the associate provost at Yale University, stood in a windowless room crisscrossed with rows of computer terminals. The room, open 24 hours a day, seven days a week, was only one of several set up by Yale in the last few years for use by students.

"Five years ago, computers were used basically by scientists and quantitative social scientists," he commented. "Now, it's fair to say that the computer is a general purpose tool for just about anyone."

The most common use, of course, is for word processing, and professors say that the ease of making revisions has permitted them to require more rewriting — and thus better work.

"Before, when you had a paper to write, you had to do a draft, cut and paste or cross out and scribble between the lines, then type it all over again," said Patrick Melnick, an economics major. "With a computer you can refine your paper down to the smallest details without all that effort."

Research has also begun to show another, perhaps predictable, consequence of this new "easy writing": Papers are longer.

Students have begun typing notes into computers and, by using key words to cross-reference and assemble information, this helps them cram for tests. Some students even take small portable computers into class for note-taking. Inevitably, computers have become the latest status symbol.

For college administrators, the advent of computers poses a series of problems, beginning with the economic problem of paying for what in effect represents a major recapitalization of the academic enterprise.

The emerging rule of thumb seems to be that colleges in the future will have to spend as much to maintain their computing facilities as they now do to operate libraries and that students will have to spend as much on computers as they now do on books.

Edward A. Friedman, vice president for academic affairs at Stevens Institute of Technology, calculated that library budgets typically consume about 6 percent of a college's operating budget and that computer expenses will eventually stabilize at 5 percent to 10 percent. "Students now spend about \$250 a semester for books," he continued. "Over eight semesters, that's what it will cost for a computer."

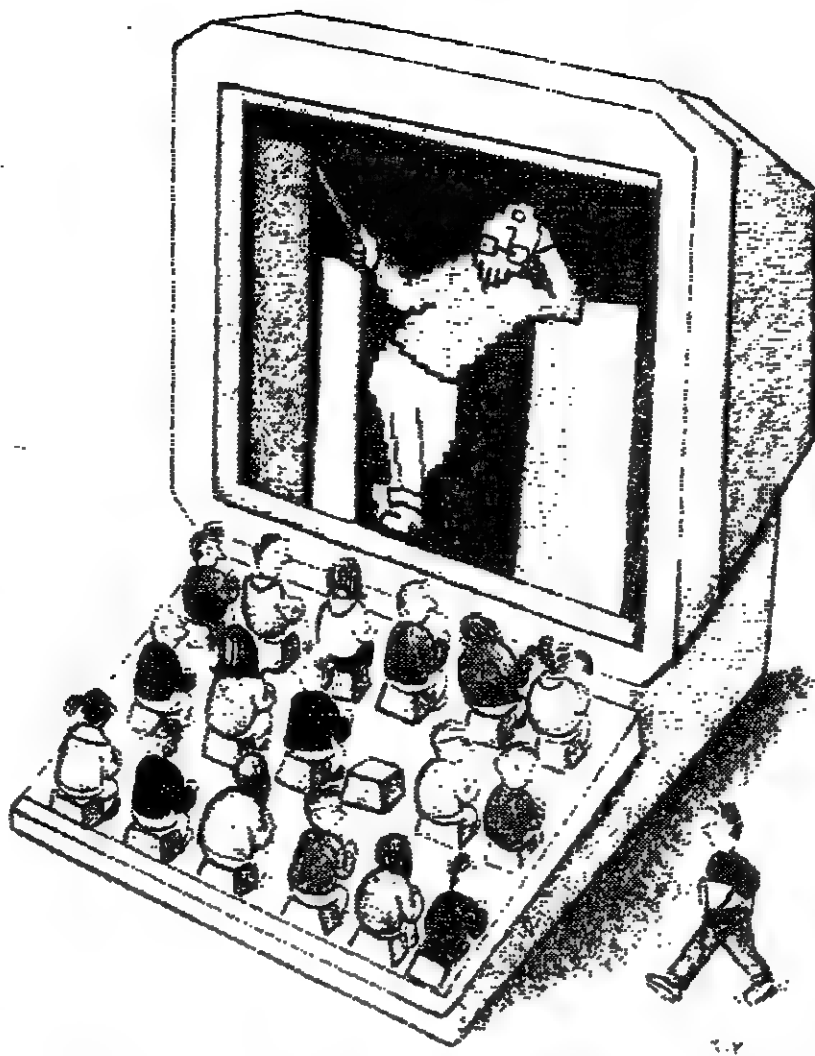
Then there are the technological problems, such as how to "wire" a campus to promote the maximum communication between students, faculty and outside sources of information.

The early hope was that everyone on campus would be linked by electronic networks. Students would have inexpensive personal computers in their dorms, which meant that they could submit term papers electronically to the compatible machine in the professor's office or link up to some huge data base that brought instant answers to questions by satellite.

The technical problems of "networking" computers of various types, however, have proved to be more complicated than some experts expected, causing budget-minded administrators to think several times before investing in any current system.

"The technology is still moving so fast that many schools are worried they won't spend their resources wisely," said Violet I. Meek of the Council of Independent Colleges.

Three years ago, many educators hoped that Project Athena, a \$50 million effort to wire the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, would provide the model for smaller institutions. It, too, has run into "compatibility" problems, rooted in the fact that even computers from the same manufacturer sometimes have varying



communications protocols that prevent them from exchanging data.

Perhaps most intriguing, though, are the pedagogical issues being raised by the computer revolution.

Everyone agrees that computers have enormous potential for teaching and learning, largely because of their capacity for modeling, simulating and increasing the sophistication of the problems with which students can deal.

In economics, this means tying assignments into up-to-the-minute economic data, not the simplified game and better questions of old. In physics, it means interesting problems involving the motion of spacecraft, not simple exercises that have been trimmed down to match students' limited mathematical abilities.

For example, Robert Hake, a professor of geography at Dartmouth College, wrote a program simulating the problems of a rice farmer in the Philippines for his course on the "geography of food and hunger." Students use a computer to manipulate 26 different variables, such as the kind of seed and the weather, that influence the yield, price and so forth. To keep things interesting, midway through the exercise they must revise their planning to take account of a new land reform policy.

Some academics have also begun to consider how the new technology affects what it means to be an "educated person." It is one thing to know how to use a computer, they say; it is quite another to understand the values,

thought processes and social consequences of a "technological society."

At Syracuse University, students must now take a series of three courses in which they study one of the natural sciences and then examine ways that technology is affecting it, such as the impact of bio-engineering on biology.

At the State University of New York at Stony Brook, the department of technology and society in the engineering school offers nine courses a year designed to show students how engineers think, and three-quarters of undergraduates take at least one of them.

The advent of computers has also put engineering, the discipline that lies behind the production of technology, into a new academic light. Some educators suggest that engineering could, like majors ranging from literature to sociology, become the basis for a regular liberal arts degree.

Joseph F. Traub of Columbia University's computer science department said that this makes sense if one accepts the definition of a liberal art as an area of study that "helps us gain access to a rich culture, teaches modes of thinking and of analysis applicable to other domains of knowledge, helps us to perceive ourselves as humans in a new way, and understand and appreciate our world."

EDWARD B. FISKE is education editor of The New York Times.

Software Gets Low Marks As the 'Turtle' Revolution Fails to Develop in Schools

By Richard Sharpe

LONDON — Computing in secondary education in the industrialized world has entered a period of hard work and broken dreams. With hopes for a widespread use of computers in the schools dashed in recent years, their use is now determined more by the professional expertise of those in the classroom than by those preparing the software in the computer laboratory.

Secondary school students are more likely to use their school's computers to run a particular educational package than as a general educational tool. The familiar picture of a group of students learning mathematical concepts by programming the computer-controlled "turtle" is fading.

In the early 1980s, a concerted effort was made to introduce computers into the schools in the hope of bringing about widespread curriculum changes. Most secondary schools in the countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, for example, now have personal computers. However, the expectation of widespread changes has given way to the sober realization that professional and meticulous software for education applications must be written.

Perhaps the best-known hope for using computers in schools was that expressed by Seymour Papert of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1979, he bemoaned the fact that "we think of computers as helping schools in their task of teaching an existing curriculum in classrooms instead of confronting the fact that the computer puts the very idea of school into question." His major tool for changing the traditional nature of computer education was the Logo programming language.

Logo was adopted with enthusiasm in many countries, but today it is seen as diverting from the main business of educational computing.

Alfred Bork, professor of information and computer science at the University of California, Irvine, said: "Logo was too much of a cult. Some people were extremely enthusiastic about it, but only a very small group of people can handle it well."

Logo is probably best-known because of its turtle, the animal that children can program to move on the VDT screen.

"Turtle geometry is only a small fraction of Logo, added after Logo was written," Mr. Bork said.

Instead of the grand design of Logo, computers in secondary schools are providing limited assistance in four main areas: in teaching computer programming, computer literacy, cognitive skills and in learning a particular discipline. In each of these areas, however, the lack of suitable software is holding up progress, Mr. Bork and other educators say.

The question bedeviling their growth is: Who should write the software?

In the early 1980s, many governments invested in personal computers for their schools. France and Britain, for example, aimed to put

a microcomputer in every school through state funding. As a general tool for secondary education, most of these programs fell by the wayside unless pushed by enthusiastic teachers. In many cases, the computers financially equipped to offer extra services to their students and those that were not. In addition, the computers were frequently monopolized by boys, reinforcing sexual divisions.

Diana Laurillard, an educational researcher at the Open University in Britain, said that she has been terribly disappointed with the application of computers in secondary education.

"How could it possibly be impressive at this

Computers often reinforced divisions between rich and poor schools, and the machines were frequently monopolized by boys.

stage given the poor support it is getting from governments? You can not distribute the skills of writing good educational software easily. The only way is to have a group of professionals devoting their lives to writing good software," she said. She cited the work of the Educational Technology Center at Irvine, California, as one of the few encouraging signs that something was being done.

The Irvine center has written a program that teaches scientific reasoning. It is being marketed by IBM. Another private sponsor is paying for the development of a mathematics program that takes a student through pre-calculus.

Other centers in OECD countries are developing programs on additional subjects. Many, however, are limited in scope and application to the educational system in which they were authored. The state funds to pay for these programs are also scarce.

RICHARD SHARPE, a writer based in London, specializes in the information technology field.

Game System Wins Fans in Japan

By Nancy Beth Jackson

KYOTO, Japan — Personal computers have been slow to catch on in this country where a complicated writing system has resisted even a manual typewriter, but today one out of every four homes, or about nine million households, has a Family Computer, an eight-bit system whose applications are only beginning to be explored.

Nearly half a million units are produced monthly by Nintendo Co. Ltd. Last February, the company expanded the Family Computer's memory, market potential and versatility by introducing an optional disk drive and RAM adapter for the original ROM cartridge model. An export program has begun for North America, Europe and Australia. In Japan, the Family Computer is making headlines as "the world's best-selling computer."

But Nintendo executives seem almost embarrassed to call their keyboardless product a computer. Unlike Fujitsu, Hitachi and NEC, major players in the Japanese computer industry, Nintendo is no technological giant. Nearly 100 years ago in this ancient city known more for its temples and tea ceremonies than microchips, the great-grandfather of the present Nintendo president began printing hanafuda, traditional Japanese playing cards.

"We get closer and closer to the computer business, but our business is entertainment," said Philip H. Saito, international sales adviser. Today, Nintendo produces nearly 70 percent of Japan's playing cards, but cards make up only 3 percent of company revenues. Nearly 95 percent is tied to the Family Computer and related products.

In the 1970s, Nintendo moved into optoelectronics in toys and image project systems for amusement arcades. It introduced microprocessors in video game systems. With Mitsubishi Electric, it developed a video game system using an electronic video recording (EVR) system and also home-use video games.

"But what got the company going was the 'Invader,'" Mr. Saito said.

"Space Invader," a tabletop, coin-operated video game using microcomputers, was a runaway success in Japanese game parlors in the late 1970s. Nintendo went international with the 1979 arcade games "Donkey Kong" and its video arcade games "Popeye" and began marketing a hand-held game called "Game and Watch," which sold nearly 40 million worldwide. Nintendo still makes arcade games and the hand-held electronic games but only for export.

"Donkey Kong" introduced a funny little fellow whose main aim in a plague-filled life was to rescue a beautiful princess from an almost impenetrable castle. That was the almost impenetrable castle. That was the "Pac-Man" was obviously a human character. He was the kind of fellow you wanted to take home with you, so Nintendo decided to give video game players that opportunity.

Three years ago Nintendo launched the Family Computer, or Famicom, with its proprietary 8-bit CPU (central processing unit) and FPU (picture processing unit) manufactured by Ricoh. In the first six months, it sold 440,000 units; in the first two years, 3.7 million; by the end of last September, 8.8 million.

The Family Computer was promoted initially as a fast and colorful home video game machine, plugged into a socket and a television

Stockbrokers have inquired about using Nintendo's Family Computer.

set and manipulated by buttons rather than a keyboard or joystick. Selling for 14,800 yen (under \$100), the machine was targeted for sales to the 5th-to-9th-grade age group, according to Nintendo executives.

"We had to get the hardware into the homes first, but the Family Computer can be used for other purposes besides games," said Hiroshi Imanishi, manager of the Nintendo General Affairs Department. "We feel that because the handling of our equipment is much simpler than the normal computer, companies may start using our system for internal office communications."

Nintendo has received inquiries from the telephone company and stockbrokers about using the Family Computer to transmit information. Early this year, the company planned to introduce an experimental disk-fax device to link Family Computer owners into a facsimile system. The company's 20-year-old research and development section is investigating additional printer and monitor possibilities.

One of the company's strengths has been its rigid control of software. Of nearly 150 cartridge games available, only about 40 are made by the company, but the rest are licensed only after Nintendo quality check.

"In the U.S., literally anyone can make a game, but a bad game gives a machine a bad

image. We check all the games to make sure they are up to standard," Mr. Saito said.

As sales figures may indicate, the Family Computer is no longer just a kid's toy. Adults are buying the machine for their own amusement. One Tokyo broadcasting executive and his wife, both in their 50s, bought the cartridge model last July to see what everyone was raving about. They also wanted to play Super Mario 1, which was available in cartridge.

Then they bought the disk system, because "Super Mario II" was only available on diskette. Since then, they have invested in three Family Computer strategy books and nine games. The executive is trying to get his 76-year-old mother to play. He thinks it would keep her mind sharp and be good therapy for her hands.

More than four million "Super Mario" games had been sold by last summer. A monthly magazine, movie negotiations, the combination strategy-comic strip books and a slew of licensed Mario items, such as rubber boots, sunglasses, dolls, shirts and caps, have followed.

A year ago, Nintendo introduced a new disk drive, which increased the memory capacity and allows players to store uncompleted games for later play. It also allows for more complicated games, including math and science educational programs. Diskette games are half the price of the cartridges and offer the option of having new games written over the original for 500 yen (about \$3.30) at vending machines located in department stores and other retail outlets.

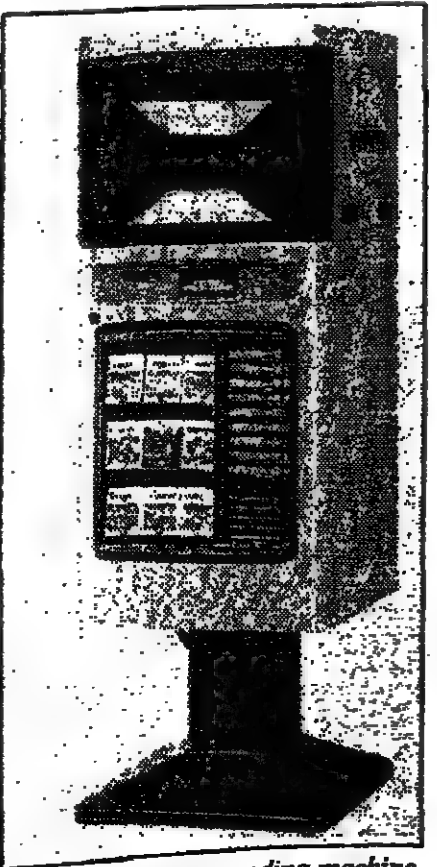
Nintendo began exporting the Family Computer to the United States a year ago and soon had passed the half-million sales mark. The company projects sales of one million by the end of the year. The U.S. version, made in Kyoto but distributed out of Nintendo's subsidiary near Seattle, is the cartridge generation. North American players will have a choice of 17 games, but Nintendo may license American software manufacturers to develop games under the same tight controls it exercises domestically, Mr. Saito said.

The Family Computer was scheduled to debut in Australia, West Germany and Italy early this year.

The combination of vivid graphics, including a "scrolling" feature that allows the background to move horizontally; high-speed action; control over software; and an almost foolproof system against copying programs illegally makes the Nintendo executives think they have a competitive edge internationally. They talk of selling another eight million Family Computers worldwide. Most Japanese computer companies these days are making models that are IBM PC compatible. Not Nintendo.

"With us, it has to be Family Computer compatible," Mr. Saito said.

NANCY BETH JACKSON is a journalist based in Tokyo.



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INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Interest Rates, Liquidity
Send Tokyo Index Soaring

By CHARLES SHERMAN
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — Investors here hardly blinked at the vague pronouncements of the six leading industrialized countries in an ongoing rush to plow money into Japanese stocks. Declining interest rates brought on by another discount rate cut by the Bank of Japan, the fifth in 13 months, sent the Nikkei stock average Monday to 20,933, the third record close in the past four trading days.

The index has moved up 5,000 points in four months. Volume is running well over a billion shares a day, up from an average of half that a month ago.

Market analysts, whether looking at the near, medium or long term, express almost limitless enthusiasm for the Tokyo market. Yet no one expects a stellar performance from Japan's economy with its export engine chugging on the sharply revalued yen.

Accordingly, shares of export-oriented companies, primarily electronics companies and automakers, have been left behind, but experts say strong fundamentals underpin the market.

Christopher M. Hutchinson, who heads Japanese equities research for Salomon Brothers, said that under current conditions Japanese stocks have nowhere to go but up. Low interest rates and the overwhelming liquidity resulting from the country's huge trade surpluses are driving the market, he said. Other than into stocks, "there's no place else for the money to go."

Because of low interest rates, the Japanese are beginning to move their savings out of bank accounts in search of higher returns. Much of the money is flowing into equities, brokers say. Foreign investors, meanwhile, have been net sellers of shares for the past six months.

Although Japan's central bank governor, Satoshi Sumita, said the latest rate cut, ordered Feb. 23, is the last, talk in the market is persistent that Japan will see another trim, of perhaps 0.25 percentage points, by summer. The discount rate now stands at an historic low of 2.5 percent.

THE PARIS meeting of six industrialized nations resulted in what analysts see as an ill-defined commitment by Japan and West Germany to expand their economies in exchange for U.S. help in checking the fall of the dollar. The gathering, on Feb. 21-22, also grouped Britain, Canada, France and the United States.

What happens to the dollar will have a strong influence on Japan's stock market. If it resumes its slide, analysts believe Japanese institutional investors will pour yet more assets into domestic stocks, shying away from investment in dollar-denominated securities to avoid losses on the exchange market. "We learned our lesson last year," said an investment manager for a top insurance company.

Analysts in Tokyo concede that the Paris meeting offered some stability on foreign exchange markets in the short term. Still, not only do they expect the market to test the dollar for weakness, but they are skeptical Japan will find the political will to abandon its austerity policy to spur the economy.

"There's a lot of talk, but no real move toward expanding," said one securities dealer.

William P. Sterling, senior economist in Tokyo for Merrill Lynch, is persuaded that Japan will stick with its long-term commitment to tight budgets. "They started their own Gramm-Rudman process four years ago and now the U.S. is telling them to give it up," he said. Gramm-Rudman refers to U.S. budget-balancing legislation.

The consensus is that whether Japan refutes or not, the stock market will continue to rise.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	March 2
Amsterdam	2.364
Brussels	2.364
Frankfurt	2.364
London	1.636
Paris	1.636
Switzerland	1.636
Yen	163.60

Interest Rates

Interest Rates	March 2
1 month	4 1/4%
3 months	4 1/4%
6 months	4 1/4%
1 year	4 1/4%

Apple
Unveils
2 Units

New Computers
Aimed at IBM

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Apple Computer Inc. introduced Monday two more powerful Macintosh personal computers designed for the office market now dominated by International Business Machines Corp.

The big message is that the beginning of the second generation of the personal computer industry has begun, said Apple's chairman, John A. Sculley.

The new machines, the Macintosh SE and Macintosh II, will work faster than older models, but the new computers are so powerful that software developers have yet to deliver programs to fully tap their potential.

IBM and Compaq Computer Corp. are expected to launch their new generation of computers in coming months.

The new Macintosh machines were developed under the guidance of Jean-Louis Gasse, a Frenchman who two years ago took over the Macintosh team co-founded by Steven P. Jobs, Apple's co-founder who left after strategy disagreements with Mr. Sculley.

Mr. Gasse incorporated changes to attract corporate computer buyers who complained there weren't enough "slots" to open the machines to add-on devices. In response, the Macintosh II has six slots.

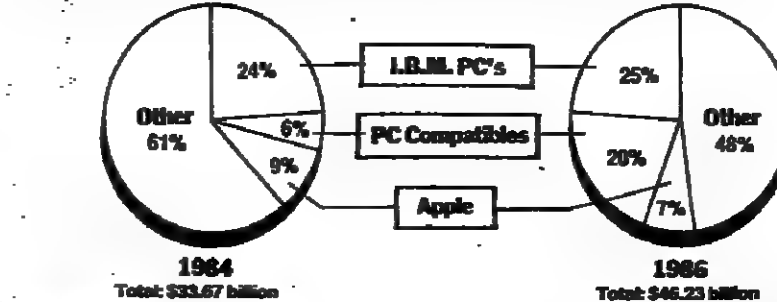
The Macintosh SE is already in mass production and was available in stores Monday. Of the two new machines, it is expected to have the greater effect on the company's finances this fiscal year, which ends in September.

The computer company, based in Cupertino, California, has 10,000 employees.

See APPLE, Page 19

How Personal Computer Market Has Changed in Two Years

Breakdown of worldwide sales of computer systems costing less than \$12,000 for an average system.



John A. Sculley, chairman of Apple Computer.

The Next Step

Model (Introduction)	Microprocessor	Power	Speed
PC (1981), PC XT (1983)	Intel 8088	16-bit	4.77 megahertz
PC AT (1984)	Intel 80286	16-bit	5 megahertz
Next generation (April introduction)	Intel 80386	32-bit	16-24 megahertz
Macintosh (1984)	Motorola 68000	32-bit	5 megahertz
Next generation (March introduction)	Motorola 68020	32-bit	Greater than 8 megahertz

*A unit of frequency equal to one million cycles per second.
†Expected characteristics.

Glitch in the Computer Revolution

Powerful Desktop Machines Limited By Software Gap

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

PHOENIX, Arizona — The personal computer industry has been bracing for the arrival of the new generation of desktop machines whose power and ease of use, some predict, will again transform the way people and companies handle information.

But that transformation, it is becoming clear, may happen far more slowly than many would wish. The gap between the availability of state-of-the-art personal computer hardware and the development of the software that makes it tick is rapidly widening, and it now appears that the new wonders from competitors Apple Computer Inc. and International Business Machines Corp. will be on the market for some time before their powers can be fully exploited.

The introduction of the new hardware began Monday, when Apple unveiled a line of Macintosh computers aimed chiefly at the office market. And before the end of April, IBM is expected to show the design that will take it into the 1990s, based on the enormously powerful Intel 80386 microprocessor.

But it will be some time, Apple executives concede, before the applications software that takes full advantage of the graphics and speed of its new computers will be available. And now it appears that delivery of the Microsoft Corp. operating system for IBM's new machine may take up to two years — meaning that early buyers will effectively be running a jet engine on propeller-plane fuel.

"I realistically think that we are looking at 1990 before there is any significant value from the 386 systems," said Mitchell D. Kapor, the founder of Lotus Development Corp., who left the successful software company last year to pursue his own software projects. "That's what it is going to take to get the applications that will make a difference."

Mr. Kapor's comments came at the 10th annual Personal Computer Forum, three days of deal-making, second-guessing and thinly veiled intelligence-gathering that most companies in the industry

are expected to attend. The forum is a key event in the industry's calendar, where companies often announce new products and strategies.

The forum is a key event in the industry's calendar, where companies often announce new products and strategies.

See GLITCH, Page 19

Insider-Trading Probes Are Raising a Question: Just What Is It?

By John Meehan
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Just as the U.S. government's investigation into insider trading has shed light on the dubious practices of some Wall Street professionals, it also has rekindled debate about the ambiguity of the rules that prohibit such dealings.

Lawyers, regulators and leaders in the securities industry have quarreled in the past over these legal points. But this time the debate is growing in intensity as federal prosecutors, emboldened by a string of successes, dig deeper into the deal-making methods of investment bankers.

The outcome could not only influence the course of the government's investigations but also have repercussions in many major non-U.S. markets, where regulatory authorities are placing greater emphasis on rooting out abuses.

On the face of it, the rules do not appear fuzzy. Anyone who uses nonpublic information to buy or sell a stock is guilty of insider trading. But a number of Wall Street firms contend that this simple definition is inadequate to deal with the growing complexities and competitive drive in the marketplace.

Information is the fuel that drives the investment community, and its value is measured by the degree of its exclusivity. This is especially true of arbitrageurs — stock traders who bet on the likely outcome of takeover bids — and

investment bankers, who spend a major share of their working day exchanging scuttlebutt in search of information to guide their market strategies.

"It's a question of information," said Nicholas P. Brady, chairman of Dillon, Read & Co. "There's confusion."

Indeed, the line between the legal and illegal use of market intelligence is murky. Congress has never passed a law explicitly outlawing insider trading. Instead, the SEC has used language in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 that prohibits fraud in the sale of securities as the basis for its broad rules on the use of inside information.

"I'm getting calls all the time from clients who want to know what kind of communication is all right," said Harvey Pitt, a partner in the Washington law firm of Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson and principal attorney for Ivan F. Boesky. "The current environment is creating a lot of doubts. People are far more sensitive and cautious."

So far, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the U.S. Justice Department have pursued flagrant violators. The government's success in winning settlements and cooperation from the

industry Association, the leading trade group for the brokerage community, "Somebody will always know something that somebody else doesn't."

No one disputes the existence of the basic definition of insider trading was affirmed by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1983 when it upheld the SEC's case against executives at Texas Gulf Sulphur. Some officers in the company had bought shares in Texas Gulf before disclosing to the public that the company had discovered large mineral deposits.

The commission extended the regulation with Rule 14c-3, which makes it illegal for an investor with inside information about a takeover to trade the target company's stock.

Anyone who does not directly receive a tip from an insider but who has reason to know that it comes from an insider is also in violation. The government built its case against Mr. Boesky largely on the basis of this regulation after a SEC staff member, "It just makes it easier to get around it."

See INSIDER, Page 19

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See INSIDER, Page 19

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Gold

Gold	March 2
1 ounce	404.45
100 ounces	40,445
1 ton	4,044,500

Markets Closed

Markets were closed Monday for holidays in Australia, Brazil, Luxembourg, Panama and Greece. In West Germany, banks and the Düsseldorf stock exchange were closed.

Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices on the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100s High Low Close

30	24	ParECN	2.00	4.5	19	32	30	30	30
31	25	ParECN	2.00	4.5	19	32	30	30	30
32	26	ParECN	2.00	4.5	19	32	30	30	30
33	27	ParECN	2.00	4.5	19	32	30	30	30
34	28	ParECN	2.00	4.5	19	32	30	30	30
35	29	ParECN	2.00	4.5	19	32	30	30	30
36	30	ParECN	2.00	4.5	19	32	30	30	30
37	31	ParECN	2.00	4.5	19	32	30	30	30
38	32	ParECN	2.00	4.5	19	32	30	30	30
39	33	ParECN	2.00	4.5	19	32	30	30	30
40	34	ParECN	2.00	4.5	19	32	30	30	30
41	35	ParECN	2.00	4.5	19	32	30	30	30
42	36	ParECN	2.00	4.5	19	32	30	30	30
43	37	ParECN	2.00	4.5	19	32	30	30	30
44	38	ParECN	2.00	4.5	19	32	30	30	30
45	39	ParECN	2.00	4.5	19	32	30	30	30
46	40	ParECN	2.00	4.5	19	32	30	30	30
47	41	ParECN	2.00	4.5	19	32	30	30	30
48	42	ParECN	2.00	4.5	19	32	30	30	30
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62	56	ParECN	2.00	4.5	19	32	30	30	30
63	57	ParECN	2.00	4.5	19	32	30	30	30
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65	59	ParECN	2.00	4.5	19	32	30	30	30
66	60	ParECN	2.00	4.5	19	32	30	30	30
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68	62	ParECN	2.00	4.5	19	32	30	30	30
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87	81	ParECN	2.00	4.5	19	32	30	30	30
88	82	ParECN	2.00	4.5	19	32	30	30	30
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180	174	ParECN	2.00	4.5	19	32	30	30	30
181	175	ParECN	2.00	4.5	19	32	30	30	30
182	176	ParECN	2.00	4.5	19	32	30	30	30
183	177	ParECN	2.0						

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Rival Viacom Suitors Again Lift Bids

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Viacom International Inc. said Monday that both bidders attempting to buy the company for more than \$3 billion had again sweetened their offers.

The rival suitors are an investor group led by Viacom senior management, and National Amusements Inc., a closely held theater-chain operator based in Dedham, Massachusetts.

Analysts said it was difficult to place an exact value on either offer because the values would depend on when the securities involved in the offers were issued and on what value the market assigned to them.

It was the second time within a week that both bidders raised their offers for Viacom, a cable television and broadcasting concern.

The proposals have been revised several times since the takeover contest began in early February.

A committee of Viacom's directors said it would review the new offers, which are similarly structured.

Under the latest proposal from National, which already owns 19.6 percent of Viacom's stock, each of Viacom's remaining shares would

be exchanged for \$42 in cash, preferred stock with an estimated value of \$7.50 and an equity stake in a new company to be formed from the acquisition.

After the transaction, current Viacom shareholders would own 30 percent of the new company's equity.

Sterling Grace Attempts Takeover of Japan Fund

United Press International
NEW YORK — The Japan Fund Inc., a publicly traded investment company that owns Japanese equities with a book value of about \$371 million, said Monday that it had received an unsolicited takeover bid from a group of investors.

The group, led by Sterling Grace Capital Management LP, seeks to acquire the 95 percent of the fund's stock it does not own at a price 5 percent below its per-share net asset value at the time the deal closes.

The offer values the fund at about \$542 million. On the New York Stock Exchange, the fund closed Monday at \$17.375, up \$1.625.

WestLB to Pay Dividend After A Long Hiatus

DUSSELDORF — West-deutsche Landesbank Girozentrale said Monday that it would pay a dividend on 1986 results, its first in six years.

The bank, whose shares are all held by public authorities, did not specify a dividend per share. It said it would pay out 4 percent of its share capital of 1.8 billion Deutsche marks, which would be 72.6 million DM (\$39.7 million).

The bank's involvement as the largest partner in the troubled Deutsche-Anlagen-Leasing GmbH and other projects has forced it to set aside profit for provisions in recent years.

Parent bank preliminary operating profit was 1.1 billion DM, unchanged from 1985. Group operating profit was little changed at 1.2 billion DM.

The parent bank's balance sheet total rose to 141.3 billion DM from 133.9 billion in 1985.

These Companies Hope New Macintoshes Have Coattails

SUNNYVALE, California — A few years ago, three engineers formed a company to make circuit boards that plugged into an IBM personal computer, increasing its memory and capability. The company, AST Research Inc., now has annual revenue of \$170 million.

With Apple's introduction Monday of Macintosh computers that can accommodate add-on circuit boards, companies will be vying to become the AST of the Macintosh world.

The venture capital firm of Kleiner, Perkins, Caufield & Byers recently led a group that invested \$3 million in a Macintosh add-on

company, Radius Inc. On Friday, another such company, Supremacy Technology, was acquired for \$6 million in stock by Scientific Micro Systems, a data storage equipment maker.

AST Research, which on Monday was introducing circuit boards that will allow the new Macs to run programs written for IBM personal computers, can expect competition from smaller companies, such as these:

• General Computer Corp., based in Cambridge, Massachusetts. It made the first successful hard disk drive for the Macintosh, the Hyperdrive. Its first product for the new Mac-

intoshes will be the Hypercharger, a board that will give the Macintosh SE much of the capability of the more powerful Macintosh II.

• Radius, based in Sunnyvale, California. It was introducing cards on Monday to speed up processing and graphical manipulation for the existing Macintosh 512. Plus and SE and will introduce a big screen for the Macintosh SE.

• Supremacy Technology, based in Mountain View, California. It was introducing on Monday graphics cards and large screens for the new Macintoshes that will provide higher resolution than Apple will provide itself.

GLITCH: Software Gap Curbs New Computers' Power

(Continued from first finance page)
 try, one participant noted, "miss at their own peril." The forum is run by Esther Dyson, who edits Release 1.0, an influential newsletter on the personal computer business.

This year's gathering at a mountain resort north of Phoenix was laced with both optimism and anxiety. The optimism grew from a sense that the personal computer downturn had bottomed out and that everyone from the largest corporations to the smallest businesses was once again buying.

The anxiety appeared traceable to the coming tumult of new hardware. Software houses like Ashton-Tate, which sells the leading data base manager for the IBM PC, are scrambling to produce entirely new programs suited to the new machines amid new competition from minicomputer and mainframe software producers. American Telephone & Telegraph Co. sees a chance to turn the new hardware to its own advantage, hoping that AT&T's UNIX operating system will finally gain some ground over the PC-DOS, or disk operating system, that IBM turned into a standard.

Whether the technology will pave the way for a subtle shift in the industry's balance of power remains to be seen. But the switch to the more sophisticated hardware comes at a critical time, just as IBM has shown itself to be vulnerable — and losing market share — in the markets it once seemed to own.

"I think that IBM, as fine a corporation as it is, is going to have a difficult time making this transition," said John A. Sculley, Apple's chairman and chief executive. "It is not a question of competence. It is a question of rethinking the indus-

APPLE: Updates Macs

Continued from first finance page
 reported a 151 percent surge in profit in its previous fiscal year to \$154 million on revenue of \$1.90 billion.

Shipments of the higher-priced Macintosh II will begin in May.

Among the new markets Apple is eyeing are higher education, computer-aided engineering design and government administration, where the Macintosh had been hampered by requirements for IBM compatibility it has now met.

The Macintosh SE, an updated version of the Macintosh Plus model, comes in two configurations. The basic model has two built-in 800K disk drives, each to store about 800,000 bits of information, and carries a suggested price of \$2,899. The other model, with one 800K disk drive and an internal 20-megabyte hard disk, sells for \$3,699. The Macintosh II, four times as fast as the Macintosh Plus and including 1 megabyte of RAM, or random access memory, will cost up to \$6,998.

Exco to Take 30% Stake in RMJ Holdings

Reuters
LONDON — Exco International PLC, a subsidiary of British & Commonwealth Shipping Co., said Monday that it had agreed in principle to buy an 80 percent stake in RMJ Holdings Corp. for about \$79 million.

The Exco chairman, Richard Lacy, said the shares would be acquired from Bank of New York Co., which holds a 50.1 percent share, and from RMJ partners who hold the remainder. The bank and the partners each will retain about 10 percent shares, to be bought over the next six years.

RMJ is the holding company of RMJ Securities, one of the largest U.S. government securities brokers. With offices in New York and London, it employs about 300 people.

Mr. Lacy said that Exco had been considering buying a U.S. government securities broker for years and had made an offer for RMJ when it was sold by Security Pacific Corp. in 1985. RMJ was then valued at \$50 million.

British & Commonwealth's managing director, Peter Goldie, said that RMJ would be bought at about the same multiple as Exco, suggesting a net income of about \$16 million.

COMPANY NOTES

Boral Ltd., a diversified building materials group, said net earnings rose 18.5 percent to 88.16 million Australian dollars (\$59.29 million) in the half ended Dec. 31, from 74.42 million a year earlier. It raised the interim dividend to 9 cents a share from 7.5 cents.

Kendall Co. of the United States signed a contract with North China Industrial Co. to set up a joint venture to make printing plates. Total investment in Foshan Chemical Industrial Co., to be based in Shanghai, is \$2.4 million.

Hong Kong Electric Holdings Ltd. will group all its business other than electricity generating into Cavendish International Holdings Ltd., which will be listed on the local stock exchange. Hong Kong Electric shareholders will receive one share in Cavendish for each share they hold.

Messerschmitt-Bölow-Blohm GmbH has licensed Nurtanio, Indonesia's aircraft company, to manufacture an additional 30 to 100 BO-105 helicopters a year for international sale, using Indonesian-made parts. It already makes the helicopters for domestic sale. The helicopters will sell for \$1 million, about \$200,000 less than in West Germany because of lower labor costs.

Nippon Light Metal Co. will become Japan's only aluminum smelter when Ryoka Light Metal Industries Ltd. stops smelting in April because of high power costs and low prices. Mitsui Aluminum Co. stopped smelting in February. Nippon Light Metal, which has annual capacity of 63,000 metric tons (69,300 short tons), will continue production at a rate of 35,000 tons.

Qantas Airways Ltd. has placed a firm order with

Boeing Co. for four 747-400 aircraft, the latest model jumbo jet, at a cost of 250 million Australian dollars (about \$168 million) each.

Rhone-Poulenc SA, the French state-owned chemicals company, will increase its capital with a 2.5 billion franc (\$410.3 million) issue of preferential investment certificates next Monday, of which 500 million francs will be placed in the United States. The group, which is to be privatized at an unspecified date, said in January it was planning a capital increase to pursue its development strategy and make acquisitions.

SHV (United Kingdom) Holding Co. is making a tender offer for up to 33 million common shares in Imperial Continental Gas Association. The offer is on the basis of 70 pence (\$10.83) for each IC Gas common and 25 pence for every £1 nominal of IC Gas loan stock.

Thai Airways International plans to expand its fleet to 58 from 30 aircraft by 1995. Thamnoon Wangle, vice president for finance, said the airline would finance the expansion by borrowing.

Toshiba Corp. has developed a voice-recognition system with an accuracy rate of over 95 percent. It said the system was a first step toward developing a voice-activated word processor. Toshiba said the system within a year for about 10,000 yen (\$65).

Virgin Group PLC of Britain has formed a joint venture with Communications & Entertainment Ltd. of Australia to promote the entertainment operations of both companies in Australia, Asia and the Pacific. Virgin-CEL Ltd. will be based in Hong Kong.

to review the case in October despite objections by the Justice Department. Many lawyers believe the court will reverse all or part of the misappropriation theory.

"I think the court wants to say something," said Helen Scott, a professor at New York University Law School. "The problem is that they probably like the theory but hate the case." And Mr. Fitzpatrick of the Securities Industry Association said that "this one is dangerous to the SEC."

Some lawyers are speculating that the SEC and the Justice Department will have to confront the issue of ambiguity if they proceed with the prosecution of Robert M. Freeman, head of arbitrage at Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Mr. Freeman was arrested Feb. 12 for allegedly leaking inside information about the strategy his firm had put together for Unocal Corp. to ward off a takeover bid by T. Boone Pickens, the oilman, in 1985. In return, the government contends, Mr. Freeman received information about a takeover attempt against Storco Communications Inc. that was helpful to him personally.

Goldman, Sachs denies Mr. Freeman did anything wrong and is planning a vigorous defense, the first time that a major figure implicated in any recent scandal has contested government charges.

Mr. Coffee of Stanford said the case could be troublesome for prosecutors. If Goldman, Sachs says that Mr. Freeman was merely trying to help the firm's investment banking arm by testing the market's response to the plan, he said, it would be difficult to prove this constituted insider trading.

INSIDER: Debate Grows Over Ambiguity of the Rules

(Continued from first finance page)
 takeover specialist, Dennis B. Levine, admitted leaking information to him about future targets.

Mr. Boesky, implicated in the largest insider-trading scheme on record, agreed last year to pay \$100 million in fines and returned profits in return for a government agreement to bring only one felony charge against him.

Further refinements of the regulation on insider trading have evolved through litigation in which the SEC has attempted to stretch the boundaries of the rules. But critics argue that this tactic has only confused the regulations.

This strategy, in fact, suffered a major setback in 1983 when the Supreme Court set aside the SEC's case against Raymond Dirks, a securities analyst who had discovered that executives at Equity Funding were tampering with the books and alerted his big institutional clients before the news became public.

The high court ruled that Mr. Dirks was not guilty because he did not hold a position of trust in the insurance company. Implicit in the ruling, experts contend, is a recognition by the court that regulators cannot guarantee an absolutely level playing field in the stock market and that some investors will always benefit from information not widely available.

A specific concern now is the ambiguity of the rules when it comes to takeovers. Sometimes a corporate raider may leak information about a potential target in hopes that sympathetic investors will take positions that can help him in dealing with management. Although such action clearly would be illegal if the raider had made a tender offer, lawyers argue that the

rules may not apply if the raider has not yet purchased shares.

Likewise, attorneys have raised questions about the notion that anyone who uses information he suspects came from an inside source is himself a violator. Legal experts say that guilt or innocence becomes extremely subjective the longer the chain of recipients.

"Once you get down to the fourth or fifth person that used

some inside information, it's difficult to say that they know where it comes from," said John Coffee, a professor of securities law at Stanford University Law School.

Finally, some legal experts are troubled by the so-called misappropriation theory that the SEC used in convicting R. Foster Winans, the Wall Street Journal reporter who leaked the contents of his influential market column before publication.

The government argued that Mr. Winans was guilty of securities fraud because he stole information from his employer. But Mr. Winans was not an insider in the classic sense, and some people say the case raises questions about constitutionally guaranteed press freedom.

The Supreme Court has agreed

TOKYO: Market Records

(Continued from first finance page)
 market will continue to move ahead. According to Mr. Mitchinson, there is such a powerful underlying trend that any change of government policy would only mean small shifts in the investment outlook. In any case, companies such as Tokai Corp., a railroad company with large property holdings, and construction companies such as Tekken Construction Co. and Ohbayashi, stand to benefit, he said.

Added to all this euphoria is the near magic upswing in the share price of recently listed Nippon Telegraph & Telephone. The giant communications corporation, previously wholly owned by the government, went on the market Feb. 9 at 1.2 million yen (\$7,840) a share. Within two weeks it had doubled in price. The stock stood Monday at the equivalent of \$17,580 a share, or to more than 220 times earnings. Small investors have been taking profits in the past few days on institutional demand, brokers said.

The excitement surrounding NTT is drawing more money into the market, brokers say. "There's endless talk about NTT," said one analyst. "It's called attention to the privatization theme in the market."

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED (Continued From Back Page)

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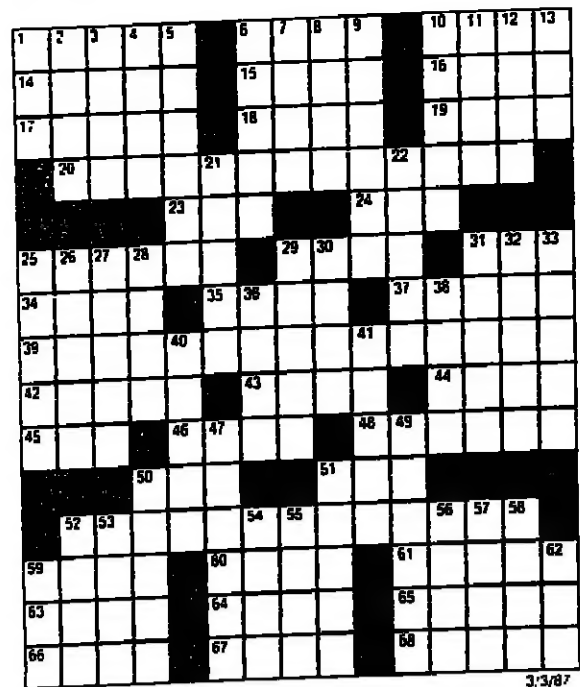
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February, 1987

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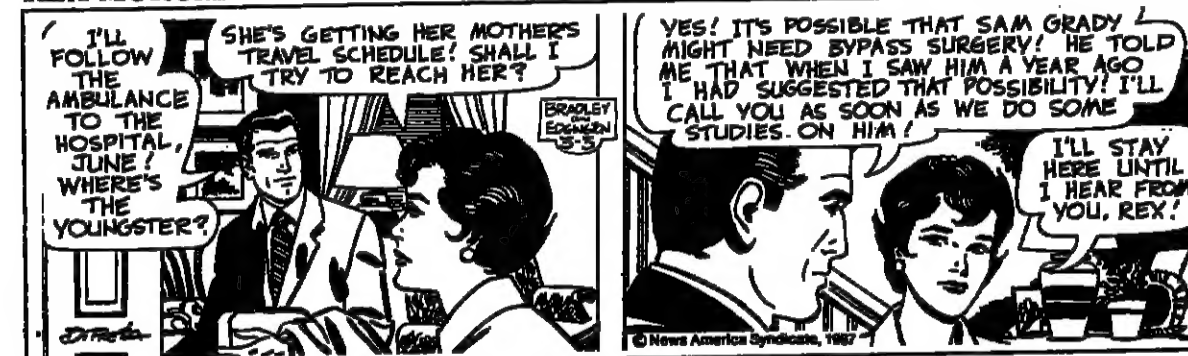
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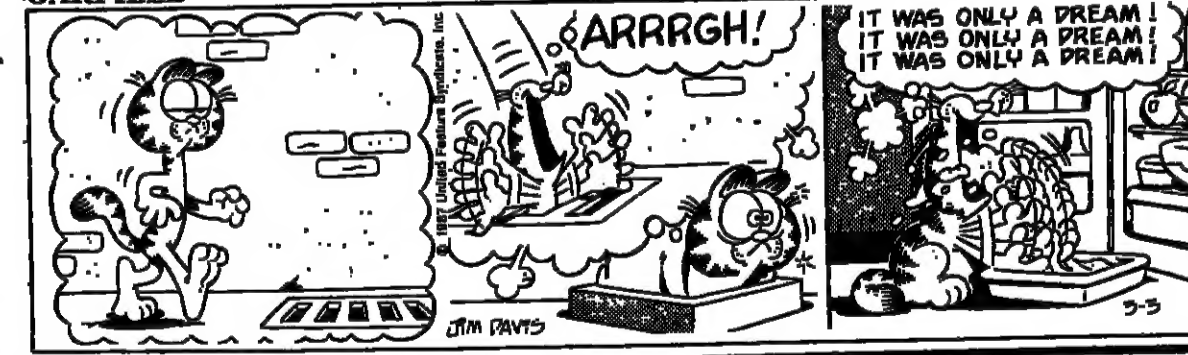
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BOOKS

THE JAGUAR SMILE: A Nicaraguan Journey

By Salman Rushdie. 171 pages. \$12.95. Viking, 40 West 23d Street, New York, N.Y. 10010.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

IN his two remarkable novels, "Midnight's Children" and "Shame," Salman Rushdie looked at the history of his two homelands, India and Pakistan. It is not all that surprising that Rushdie should be interested in recent developments in Central America, another Third World arena with a long and tortured history of conflict. Last July, he went there for three weeks, a period, he says, that came in retrospect to feel "close to the fulcrum of history, a time when all things, all the possible futures, were still in the balance." It had been just seven years since Anastasio Somoza Debayle's departure and the takeover by the Sandinistas. The International Court of Justice in The Hague had ruled that U.S. aid to the contras was in violation of international law; the House of Representatives had, meanwhile, approved President Ronald Reagan's request for \$100 million in aid for the counterrevolutionaries; and the Sandinist government had closed down La Prensa, the country's one opposition newspaper.

As Rushdie quickly points out, he did not go to Nicaragua as "a blank slate." His experience as the "child of a successful revolt against a corrupt power," he says, predisposed him to feel sympathy with the Sandinist regime — he shared with them, he writes, "some awareness of the view from underneath, and of how it felt to be there, on the bottom, looking up at the descending heel." But at the same time, he

adds, "I was familiar with the tendency of revolutions to go wrong, to devour their children, to become the thing they had been created to destroy." Indeed, one of the central motifs in "Midnight's Children" was the founding of India's bright state of emergency imposed by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1975.

While he speaks with the president of Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, interviews Violeta Chamorro, the widow of the former editor of La Prensa, Pedro Joaquín Chamorro, and questions other prominent Nicaraguans about everything from the possibility of U.S. military intervention to the ethics of press censorship, Rushdie's political musings tend to sound superficial — and sometimes naive. He accepts without serious questioning or research the figures quoted to him by the Sandinists on land redistribution and yet asks members of the constitutional committee why the right to abortion on demand cannot be included in the new constitution of this deeply Roman Catholic country.

Where "The Jaguar Smile" is stirring and original is in its descriptions of the country and the people. Though the book lacks the melding of subject and sensibility found in "Midnight's Children," "The Jaguar Smile" is a novel of energy and verve, it has been written with a novelist's eye for irony and metaphor. Rushdie notices "the Nicaraguan fondness for naming their ministries acronymically" and results in unfortunate Orwellian echoes: "the Ministry of Culture, for one, is known as 'Minicult.'" He notices that farm cooperatives tend to possess "resolutely optimistic names ('La Esperanza,' 'La Paz')." And he notices that American culture has a firm foothold in Nicaragua: old Jack Nicholson movies run on television and Madonna songs play on the radio.

As a piece of reportage, "The Jaguar Smile" obviously does without the more extravagant flashes of surrealism found in "Midnight's Children" and "Shame," but Rushdie's point — that history is a kind of nightmare, full of distortions and absurdities — is not lost on Nicaragua. Indeed, he is able to make us see that the factual reality of this country already verges on the surreal: a country in which newspapers (under the Somoza regime) printed photographs of Marilyn Monroe and other Hollywood movie stars in place of the banned articles; a country in which 19-year-old soldiers can be veterans of six years' fighting; a country in which a tree across the road becomes an ominous and frightening sight.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

THE Jerusalem International Tournament saw the grandmaster Simen Agdestein of Norway and Dmitry Gurevich of Brooklyn, New York, share first place with 8-3 scores. The Danish grandmaster Curt Hansen captured third place with 7½-3½.

Also playing were Viktor Korchnoi of Switzerland and Gurevich and Joel Benjamin of Brooklyn.

Gurevich achieved his most incisive victory over a Benoni Defense by an Israeli grandmaster, Yair Kraidman, in the ninth round.

It was noteworthy that Gurevich — who is himself addicted to the Benoni as Black — chose the aggressive attack with 7 P-B4 and 8 B-N5ch, favored by Gary Kasparov. The response with 8...B-Q2 would yield White clear positional advantage after 9 P-K5, N-R4; 10 N-B3, 11 P-P3, B-B2; 12 N-B3, O-O; 13 O-O, Q-Q2; 14 N-B3, O-O; 15 O-O, Q-Q2; 16 N-B3, O-O; 17 P-P3, B-B2; 18 P-P3, B-B2; 19 P-K5!

His piece sacrifice with 20 B-N5! could not be met by 20...P-B3 in view of a complete collapse of the king position following 21 N-N4, P-B2; 22 P-P3, N-R4; 11 P-K6, P-P3; 12 P-N3, N-P3; 13 P-P3, Q-R5ch; 14 K-Q2, B-Nch; 15 P-B3, Q-

N7ch, but maybe it still should still be shaved after 16 N-K2, Q-Pch; 17 K-B2, Q-P; 18 N-B4! Kraidman's 8...K-N-Q2 has long been held best.

There is a dispute over Black's correct method after 10 N-B3 — the reply 10...N-R3 — did not work well in the Pergersht-Groenfeld game in Buenos Aires, 1985. It proceeded with 11 O-O, N-B2; 12 P-B4, N-N3; 13 B-Q2, B-N5; 14 P-KR3, Q-Bch; 15 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 16 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 17 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 18 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 19 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 20 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 21 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 22 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 23 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 24 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 25 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 26 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 27 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 28 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 29 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 30 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 31 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 32 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 33 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 34 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 35 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 36 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 37 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 38 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 39 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 40 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 41 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 42 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 43 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 44 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 45 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 46 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 47 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 48 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 49 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 50 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 51 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 52 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 53 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 54 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 55 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 56 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 57 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 58 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 59 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 60 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 61 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 62 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 63 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 64 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 65 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 66 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 67 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 68 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 69 Q-Bch, K-Rch; 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SPORTS

Soccer Violence Flares,
With at Least 40 Injured
At Match in The Hague

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

THE HAGUE — Forty to 50 persons were injured Sunday and 18 were arrested in the Netherlands' worst outbreak of soccer violence, which forced authorities to end a professional match at halftime.

The Dutch honor division contest between FC Den Haag and Ajax of Amsterdam was played in the Zeil stadium in The Hague, which is notorious for its aggressive home crowd. Police had deployed 240 officers, the standard number for what a spokesman, Rob Brons, called "risk-prone matches."

Many of the injured were taken to nearby hospitals, Brons said. He said that 18 supporters of the FC Den Haag team had been arrested, with most being released pending charges.

After 100 baton-wielding riot police failed to halt the fighting during the first half of the match, referee Henk van Etteken ended it at the request of the authorities.

"When a chief inspector of police asks me to stop the match, I've got no other choice," van Etteken said in an interview on Dutch television. He said the match had started 10 minutes late because rocks, full soft drink bottles and even sausages had been thrown onto the field.

The riot took place on the first day of competition following the launching of a 380,000 guilder (\$190,000) nationwide campaign against soccer violence in the Netherlands.

Footage shown on Dutch television Sunday night showed fallen spectators and a ravaged grandstand in scenes reminiscent of the May 1985 Heysel catastrophe in Brussels, where 39 spectators died as a wall collapsed during battles between fans of Juventus of Italy and Liverpool of England.

Brons said that Amsterdam supporters first overran and looted a refreshment stand within the stadium, which provided them with "missile" to bombard rival fans.

After a personal appeal by Johan Cruyff, the former soccer star who coaches Ajax, the Amsterdam supporters calmed down, Brons said.

But as the first half of the match went on, and Ajax took a 2-0 lead, FC Den Haag supporters began throwing objects at the Ajax section.

When two platoons of police in riot gear moved in on the troublemakers, some tried to run away and several were trampled, said The Hague's police commissioner, L.J. Brand. He said that most of the injuries occurred then, and added that he thought some had suffered broken legs.

"After the second Ajax goal, fans started to take more interest in each other than for the game," Brand said. "Things began to get out of hand after fans started throwing pieces of concrete they picked up from the stand."

When FC Den Haag supporters overran another refreshment stand, providing them with beer bottles and packaged food to be used as missiles, police asked van Etteken to halt the match, Brons said.

FC Den Haag supporters were cleared from the stadium in relatively orderly fashion, he said, while the Ajax fans were kept inside until the home crowd had dispersed. Later, the Ajax fans were taken by bus to a nearby railway station, where a minor fight developed.

In Italy, another national campaign against violence also appeared to have fallen on deaf ears. A 50-year-old Como fan, Aldo

Buggin, was seriously injured after being attacked by a group of fans from visiting Avellino and was in intensive care with head injuries.

In Turin, about 100 Fiorentina fans went on a rampage after their team lost, 1-0, to Juventus. They attacked a police vehicle, smashed windows and left one police officer with a serious eye injury, then broke shop windows and wreaked havoc at the Turin train station.

In Rome, after the second division game between local side Lazio and Pescara, six of the home team's fans were arrested following fights with police. There also was trouble at Ascoli, where police had to charge the section of the ground holding visiting fans from Atalanta.

In West Germany, police arrested 74 followers of Borussia Dortmund on Saturday before the first division match against Bayern Munich. The arrests followed pitched battles in the center of Munich in which the visiting fans, many of whom had been drinking, attacked a group of local supporters.

In Africa, in the Guinean capital of Conakry, the trouble came on the field during a stormy zone-two semifinal between Guinea and Senegal in the tournament of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa.

Three players were sent off, seven were shown the yellow card and nine minutes were lost to fights. Guinea won the match, 1-0, after the referee blew the final whistle four minutes early. (AP, UPI, AFP)

Norway to Try Shoot-Outs

Norwegian soccer authorities, in an attempt to halt declining attendance, have decided to rule out tied matches, Agence-France Press reported from Oslo.

From now on all matches that, after 90 minutes, have failed to decide a winner will be settled by penalty shoot-outs. Three points will be awarded to winning clubs, as in England, but a team that wins on penalty shots will get only two points. The loser in the sudden death shoot-out will get no points.

Attendances at Norwegian soccer matches have declined sharply over the last few years and in 1986, for the first time in its history, the Norwegian Football Federation produced a deficit, of several million kroner. The new system will be on trial for one year.



Riot police charged spectators, one of whom lay injured on a twisted barrier, during the soccer match Sunday in The Hague between FC Den Haag and Ajax of Amsterdam.

Canadian Boileau Wins Marathon
As 1.4 Million Cheer 15,000 in L.A.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — Art Boileau of Canada led most of the way Sunday and won the second Los Angeles Marathon, which drew a field of 14,937 runners from 47 states and 31 countries plus crowds along the streets estimated at 1.4 million.

Boileau, 29, completed the 26.2-mile (42.4-kilometer) course in 2 hours, 13 minutes, 8 seconds. Defending champion Ric Sayre, 33, of Ashland, Oregon, finished second in 2:13:38, with Jose Gomez, 30, of Mexico third in 2:14:31.

Nancy Ditz of Woodside, California, won the women's division for the second time, clocked in 2:35:24. Sylvia Mosqueda of Los Angeles was second in 2:37:46, with Maria Trujillo of Mexico third in 2:39:50.

Boileau, who ran a personal best of 2:11:15 when he finished second

in the 1986 Boston Marathon, moved to the front just before the halfway point and opened nearly a half-minute lead over Gomez during the next four miles.

With five miles left, Boileau had extended his lead to almost two minutes over Gomez, with Sayre another half-minute behind. Sayre gained on Boileau through the final three minutes, but could not make up the needed ground.

Sayre said the heat, which reached the mid-70s during the race, slowed his closing kick. "The last couple of miles," he said, "it affected me. It was a little tougher catching people."

The marathon course traveled through the city's diverse ethnic neighborhoods. Runners weaved through Little Tokyo, Chinatown, Koreatown, mostly Hispanic Echo Park, white Hancock Park and

largely black sections of mid-Los Angeles, before returning to finish in the Coliseum, the site of the 1984 Olympic Games.

The beautiful day turned the marathon into as much an event as an endurance test.

Serious runners ran. Less serious runners jogged. Serious bystanders cheered. Less serious bystanders simply watched the running and the parading.

Gypsy Boots, self-described nature boy of Southern California, banged a tambourine and a cow bell as he ran the race and saluted bystanders who recognized him from cheerleading at baseball Dodger, basketball Laker and football Raider games.

"I believe jogging is safer than sex," the 76-year-old organic-food vendor said. (AP, UPI)

Illini Finally Win Close Game
With Upset of No. 3 Indiana

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHAMPAIGN, Illinois — Third-ranked Indiana University was upset Sunday by No. 14 Illinois, 69-67, and fell out of a tie with Purdue for first place in the Big Ten Conference.

The Illini, 21-7 overall and 11-5 in the Big Ten, had lost five close games — three in overtime — to Indiana, Purdue and Iowa this season. They had led Iowa by 22 points and Purdue by 16 before losing those games at home, and were determined not to do so again.

"We really wanted to beat one of top teams in the Big Ten," said senior Ken Norman, whose 24 points led the Illini. "We hung in there for 40 minutes and we got a victory."

"There was a time when they started to come back. And I just said, 'They're not going to come back,'" said senior Doug Altenberger.

Reserve center Jens Kujawa gave the Illini their margin of victory with a hook shot and two free throws in the last two minutes of the game. The 7-foot (2.13-meter) sophomore sank the hook shot with 2:31 left, then his free throws with 1:47 to play made it 69-65.

The Hoosiers, 23-4 and 14-3 with one tie, had lost two close games to the Illini in the Big Ten. But Steve Alford missed both shots, one a 20-footer as the 45-second shot clock expired and the next a halfcourt heave that was blocked by Steve Bardo as the game clock ran out.

Indiana's coach, Bob Knight, had called a timeout to set up a three-point field goal attempt by Alford on the first possession, but the Illini defense forced Alford to take an off-balance shot with six seconds to play. Bardo was fouled on the rebound and missed a free throw with four seconds left, but blocked Alford's desperation shot.

"It was a well-played, well-officiated game. I thought it was the best officiated game I saw all year," Knight said. "Norman was exceptionally good in the last 10 minutes of the half. He played as good as a kid can play."

Altenberger, who made 6 of 10 three-point shots, finished with 20 points. Indiana was led by Keith Smart's 19, the last two coming on a dunk that made it 69-67.

Nevada-Las Vegas 70, Fresno State 59; In Fresno, California, Armon Gilliam got a game-high 21 points and 7 rebounds as No. 1-

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

ranked UNLV improved to 30-1 overall and 18-0 in the Pacific Coast Athletic Association. Rebel guard Mark Wade got 12 assists to increase his season total to 328, tying the NCAA record set last year by St. John's guard Mark Jackson.

North Carolina 92, Georgia Tech 76; In Atlanta, Kenny Smith scored 20 points as the No. 2 Tar Heels became the seventh team to finish an Atlantic Coast Conference season unbeaten. The Tar Heels, 27-2 overall, have a 14-0 ACC mark, joining the 1957 and 1984 Carolina squads with perfect records.

Temple 77, George Washington 69; In Philadelphia, Nate Blackwell scored 26 points and Tim Perry 17 as the No. 4 Owls won a quarterfinal game of the Atlantic 10 Conference tournament.

Kentucky 75, Oklahoma 74; In Lexington, Kentucky, Richard Madison's lay-up with eight seconds left gave No. 12 Oklahoma its third straight final-second defeat. Marshall 66, Davidson 64; In

Asheville, North Carolina, Skip Henderson tipped in a missed shot with one second left in overtime to give Marshall the Southern Conference championship and a berth in the NCAA tournament. Henderson, a junior, scored a game-high 22 points, 6 in overtime.

Virginia 82, Maryland 77; In Charlottesville, Virginia, John Johnson scored 23 points for the Cavaliers and the Terrapins, a perennial ACC powerhouse before the shake-up that followed star Len Bias's cocaine-induced death, finished a winless league season with their 14th straight loss.

Fairfield 65, Army 60; In East Rutherford, New Jersey, Kevin Houston, the top U.S. college scorer, twisted his knee late in the Mid-Atlantic Athletic Conference tournament semifinal game after leaping into the air to protest an offensive goaltending call on a teammate and the Cadets did not score another point as Fairfield rallied from a seven-point deficit. Houston had 28 points when he injured himself. (UPI, AP)

Celtics Win 2,000th Game

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BOSTON — The Boston Celtics beat the Detroit Pistons, 112-102, Sunday night to become the first team to win 2,000 regular season games in the National Basketball Association.

Only the Harlem Globetrotters among professional basketball teams — and they mostly play exhibition games against a team paid to lose — have won more times.

With Kevin McHale scoring his season high, 38 points, the Celtics won their 10th straight game at Boston Garden, dating back to Dec. 19, 1982, and improved the franchise's regular-season record to 2,000-1,125. Including playoff games, Boston's victories total 2,235.

The Celtics won their first NBA game in 1946 against the Toronto Huskies, but did not come by their 2,000th victory easily. Larry Bird, who had 19 points in the first half, thereafter was held to one basket and two free throws. As the fourth period began, the score was 85-85.

Celtic reserve guard Jerry Sichting made two straight jumpers to open that quarter and the Celtics never trailed again, although guard Vinnie Johnson put the Pistons within three points of the Celtics with 8 of his 17 points midway through the period.

But when it became 99-95, Dennis Johnson banked in a shot off the glass and McHale, who scored 14 points that quarter, followed with a jump hook that increased the lead to 102-95. "That was Detroit's threat."

"Sometimes you have one of those nights when you feel good and the basket looks like the ocean," said McHale. "Other times, it looks like a pea."

The Celtics' coach, K.C. Jones, said, "It's been a long green line. Red Auerbach, Bill Russell, Frank Ramsey, Bob Cousy, Sam Jones, Dave Cowens and up to Larry Bird and Robert Parish. They're the reasons it's been a long green line."

"Teams come after you year after year, but we've managed to maintain." (AP, UPI)

SPORTS BRIEFS

Cordero Flies to Another Victory

ARCADIA, California (AP) — Angel Cordero Jr. rode North Sider to victory Sunday in the \$300,000 Santa Margarita Handicap at Santa Anita after flying in from Florida, where he had ridden the Kentucky Derby-bound Tahman to victory in Saturday's \$450,000 Flamingo Stakes for 3-year-olds at Hialeah.

North Sider won by a head, holding off longshot Winter Treasure in the 1 1/4-mile (1.9-kilometer) race for older fillies and mares. North Sider is trained by D. Wayne Lukas, who also saddles Tahman.

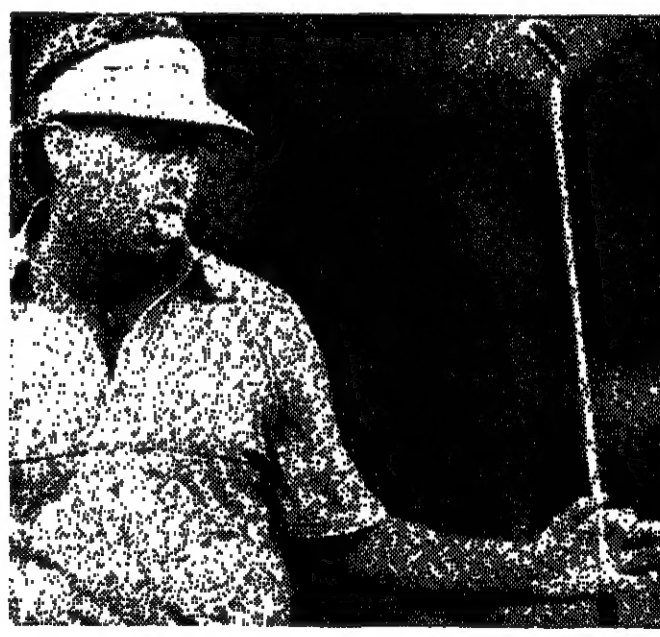
SMU Players Can Transfer at Once

DALLAS (AP) — The Southwest Conference Council voted Monday to waive a rule that would have required Southern Methodist University football players to wait a year before playing at any of the other eight league schools. They now can transfer immediately from SMU.

Earlier, an SMU alumnus said that \$30,000 had been raised as a legal war chest to finance a federal lawsuit challenging the NCAA's right to ban SMU from football in 1987 because of recruiting violations. Reid Ryan of Corpus Christi, Texas, said the suit could be filed Tuesday.

For the Record

John McEnroe and Jimmy Connors said they will play for the U.S. tennis team in the ATP Nations Cup in Düsseldorf on May 19-24. (AFP)



Lanny Wadkins could almost taste victory after sinking a birdie putt on the 13th green during his round Sunday.

Wadkins Can't Sneeze at Doral Prize

By Gordon S. White Jr.

MIAMI — Lanny Wadkins holed out a 91-yard (83-meter) sand wedge shot for an eagle-2 on the fifth hole for a six-shot lead Sunday. From there on, the 37-year-old Texan had a rather easy time, despite a bad head cold, in beating Steve Ballasteros, Tom Kite and Don Pooley by three shots in the Doral Open golf tournament.

Wadkins started with a three-over-par 75 in Thursday's first round and finished with a 70 for a total of 277 in earning his biggest PGA Tour paycheck and one of the biggest in history: \$180,000. On his way to his first victory in 14 months, Wadkins missed only two fairways in 72 holes, an amazing achievement since the wind blew at more than 20 mph (32 kph) each day on the difficult, 6,939-yard Blue Monster course at the Doral Country Club.

"I'm glad to see the money we're

playing for," Wadkins said. "Maybe we are catching up to other sports and still we are the sport that is not guaranteed any money. We have to use it up and score."

Wadkins led by two shots before the last round began, off consecutive scores of 66 Friday and Saturday. Ballasteros came on strong with a final round of 69, Kite did even better with a 68 and Pooley shot 70. Kite birdied the last two holes and Pooley birdied the 16th and 17th to tie Ballasteros.

This was the richest tournament so far this year, although there will be four more 1987 PGA Tour events with a purse of \$1 million or more. The \$180,000 first prize was such a big attraction that the field was one of the best ever assembled in recent years for a PGA event.

Only 6 of the top 125 players on the 1986 money list — players with automatic exemptions into any 1987 tourney they want to play in — did

not compete. Three of the no-shows were out because of injury or illness, while Greg Norman, last year's top money-winner, was not present because of commitments in Australia.

Ballasteros' check for \$74,667 was diminished by \$1,000. He was fined that much for slow play Sunday, as were the others in his threesome, Fred Couples and Lennie Clements. It did not sit well with Ballasteros, who hurried to catch a plane for Spain within an hour after walking off the 18th green.

Ballasteros begged that hole while being timed by Dickson, who put the stopwatch on the threesome. Ballasteros missed a chance to finish second by himself when he tipped out a three-foot (91-centimeter) birdie putt on the 17th hole after making, from behind a tree, a spectacular recovery shot to the green.

SCOREBOARD

Selected U.S. College Conference Standings

Atlantic Coast Conference			
W	L	Pct.	W
Wake Forest	14	0-20	0.000
Clemson	10	4-14	.414
Duke	9	5-11	.455
Virginia	8	6-10	.444
Georgia Tech	7	7-9	.438
North Carolina	6	8-8	.429
Florida State	5	9-7	.413
Wake Forest	4	10-6	.400
Georgia Tech	3	11-5	.385
North Carolina	2	12-4	.364
Florida State	1	13-3	.343
Big East Conference			
W	L	Pct.	W
Georgetown	12	4-20	.370
Pittsburgh	12	4-20	.370
Syracuse	10	6-18	.357
St. John's	9	7-17	.344
Providence	8	8-16	.333
Villanova	8	8-16	.333
Saint Louis	7	9-15	.316
Connecticut	6	10-14	.300
Georgetown	5	11-13	.286
Providence	4	12-12	.269
Big Ten Conference			
W	L	Pct.	W
Purdue	14	2-20	.414
Indiana	14	2-20	.414
Michigan	12	4-18	.400
Illinois	11	5-17	.390
Ohio State	9	7-15	.370
Michigan State	8	8-16	.333
Wisconsin	7	9-15	.316
Minnesota	6	10-14	.300
Nebraska	5	11-13	.286
Northwestern	4	12-12	.269
Southeastern Conference			
W	L	Pct.	W
Alabama	12	4-20	.370
Florida	10	6-18	.357
Georgia	9	7-17	.344
Kentucky	8	8-16	.333
Auburn	7	9-15	.316
Louisiana State	6	10-14	.300
Tennessee	5	11-13	.286
Mississippi State	4	12-12	.269
Arkansas	3	13-11	.250
Southwestern Conference			
W	L	Pct.	W
Arizona	12	4-20	.370
Utah	10	6-18	.357
Idaho	9	7-17	.344
Montana	8	8-16	.333
Wyoming	7	9-15	.316
Nebraska	6	10-14	.300
North Dakota	5	11-13	.286
South Dakota	4	12-12	.269
Montana State	3	13-11	.250
Big Eight Conference			
W	L	Pct.	W
Nebraska	12	4-20	.370
Utah	10	6-18	.357
Idaho	9	7-17	.344
Montana	8	8-16	.333
Wyoming	7	9-15	.316
Nebraska	6	10-14	.300
North Dakota	5	11-13	.286
South Dakota	4	12-12	.269
Montana State	3	13-11	.250
Big Ten Conference			
W	L	Pct.	W
Purdue	14	2-20	.414
Indiana	14	2-20	.414
Michigan	12	4-18	.400
Illinois	11	5-17	.390
Ohio State	9	7-15	.370
Michigan State	8	8-16	.333
Wisconsin	7	9-15	.316
Minnesota	6	10-14	.300
Nebraska	5	11-13	.286
Northwestern	4	12-12	.269
Southeastern Conference			
W	L	Pct.	W
Alabama	12	4-20	.370
Florida	10	6-18	.357
Georgia	9	7-17	.344
Kentucky	8	8-16	.333
Auburn	7	9-15	.316
Louisiana State	6	10-14	.300
Tennessee	5	11-13	.286
Mississippi State	4	12-12	.269
Arkansas	3	13-11	.250
Southwestern Conference			
W	L	Pct.	W
Arizona	12	4-20	.370
Utah	10	6-18	.357
Idaho	9	7-17	.344
Montana	8	8-16	.333
Wyoming	7	9-15	.316
Nebraska	6	10-14	.300
North Dakota	5	11-13	.286
South Dakota	4	12-12	.269
Montana State	3	13-11	.250
Big Eight Conference			
W	L	Pct.	W
Nebraska	12	4-20	.370
Utah	10	6-18	.357
Idaho	9	7-17	.344
Montana	8	8-16	.333
Wyoming	7	9-15	.316
Nebraska	6	10-14	.300
North Dakota	5	11-13	.286
South Dakota	4	12-12	.269
Montana State	3	13-11	.250
Big Ten Conference			
W	L	Pct.	W
Purdue	14	2-20	.414
Indiana	14	2-20	.414
Michigan	12	4-18	.400
Illinois	11	5-17	.390
Ohio State	9	7-15	.370
Michigan State	8	8-16	.333
Wisconsin	7	9-15	.316
Minnesota	6	10-14	.300
Nebraska	5	11-13	.286
Northwestern	4	12-12	.269
Southeastern Conference			
W	L	Pct.	W

ART BUCHWALD

Fawn and Ollie, the Film

WASHINGTON — The producer came into my office and threw the script down in disgust. "It doesn't work," he said. "Who is going to believe the name Ollie in a Marine Corps hero who works in the White House?"

"I got the name from Laurel and Hardy. It sounded different."

"And Fawn. You want me to think there is a beautiful long-legged girl named Fawn who is involved with a bunch of cowboys in the National Security Council?"

"We need some sex appeal. You're not going to get men turned on from John F. Kennedy stuffing tobacco in his pipe," I told him.

The producer said, "Look, I hired you to write a movie about a president of the United States who used to be a movie star and becomes one of the greatest communicators in history until one day he forgets where he parked his car. The story line is simple. While the president is shaking hands with the Rose Garden, his staff is stealing everything that is not bolted down in the White House. I don't see that in these pages. I want more sizzle and slime."

I said, "I have to flesh out the characters before I develop it. To begin with, I don't know what to do with Ollie's friend who flies all the arms to Iran. The scene as it plays now is flat, even when he is met by three ayatollahs and they hold hands and dance around the control tower."

"Why can't you have Fawn have a drink with Bud at the Tehran airport bar as the piano player

sings 'As Time Goes By'?" the producer said.

"What would she be doing at the airport in Tehran?"

"She's waiting for Ollie, who she thought was on the plane."

"But Ollie isn't on the plane."

He's speaking at a contra fund-raiser in Dallas. What does Fawn do when Ollie doesn't show up?" I protested.

"She flies back to Washington and makes out more travel vouchers for Ollie."

"What is Mr. Reagan doing?" I asked.

"He's trying to remember what he was doing on the day he was sworn in as the 40th president of the United States."

I shook my head. "I don't know if I can write this. It's unbelievable and at the same time there are holes in it. For example, I'd like to work the CIA into it, but I haven't figured out if they are on our side or their side."

The producer said, "Write that at the beginning they're on our side and then later on in the picture they wind up on their side."

"I have some good business in the film. The first thing I'm going to have Ollie do is declare war on Panama and nuke the canal. Then I want him to personally take a U.S. atomic submarine to the Nevada River and submerge it. After that I have him going to France and kidnapping the entire French population. Then he flies in a hang glider and carries home the Philippines with Inelda Marcon's shoes."

The producer said, "It's not bad. Can't you get him to assassinate somebody?"

"I don't want Ollie to do anything that's against the law because he's the national hero in my picture."

"The movie is shaping up," the producer said. "Have you got anything in the script about Ollie taking the Fifth Amendment?"

"With all the things I have him doing — he doesn't have time to take the Fifth."

"One more question," the producer said. "Where is Fawn while Ollie is making mischief around the world?"

"I have her doing what any American woman would do. She's home shredding papers for her man."

France Gets a Monet

The Associated Press

PARIS — A large section of a three-part painting by Claude Monet has been given to France in payment of death duties and will go on display at the Orsay Museum. The painting, "Le Déjeuner sur l'herbe," is a takeoff on Edouard Manet's "Le Déjeuner sur l'herbe."

The Claudio Abbado Touch in Vienna

By Paul Hofmann
New York Times Service

VIENNA — When Claudio Abbado leads the Vienna Philharmonic in an all-Beethoven cycle at Carnegie Hall beginning Friday, an old-fashioned waltz may pop out from under his sleeve. It was given to him by Erich Kleiber, the late Viennese-born conductor who was a champion of modern music but was admired also for his interpretations of the classical and romantic repertoire. The good-luck charm is a symbol of the Italian maestro's closeness to the Central European music tradition.

Now 53 years old, Abbado has been working with the Vienna Philharmonic for many years; six months ago he took over as music director of the Vienna State Opera. The busy players of the Philharmonic, a self-governing concert organization, also play in the pit of the renowned opera house. "It's a fabulous orchestra," Abbado told a visitor recently. "It can do anything."

Now Abbado is in the east wing of the State Opera building, wearing the brown cardigan that he favors for rehearsal work. How would he rate the Vienna Philharmonic as compared, say, with Herbert von Karajan's Berlin Philharmonic? He shook his head. "The two orchestras are completely different. The Vienna Philharmonic is a different animal. It's a different culture. It's a different way of thinking. It's a different way of feeling. It's a different way of playing."

Four blocks from the State Opera, in the revival-Renaissance palace of the Society of the Friends of Music, the president of the Vienna Philharmonic, Alfred Altenburger, repaid the compliment. "We have loved Abbado before and we love him now that we are cooperating with him so intimately. He has studied in Vienna. He is no foreigner to us. We Viennese imbibe Italian culture with our mothers' milk."

The Vienna Philharmonic is an independent, self-governing body that has no permanent conductor. It invites outstanding figures of the international music scene to lead it in one or more of its concerts or in recording sessions. Under its long-term contract with the Vienna State Opera, the Philharmonic's musicians are under the jurisdiction of the house's management whenever it is staffing the orchestra pit.

Altenburger, a first violinist, praised Abbado's way of conducting. "He has a very precise, suggestive beat," he said. "He knows how to motivate the orchestra. He communicates well, and it helps that his German is very good."

Abbado himself says that orchestras generally don't like conductors who talk much. "In our profession, gestures and especially eye language are essential," he explains. "Furthermore, it is indispensable to know the score perfectly and to be familiar with the life, the works and the entire era of the composer."

Soon after the current world tour, Abbado will start rehearsals for a new production of Alban Berg's "Wozzeck," to open at the State Opera on June 12. The Italian maestro asked for a "Wozzeck" early on in his five-year tenure. "I feel much affinity with Berg and the Vienna school of modern music," he says.

Alban Berg, a native Viennese, composed much of "Wozzeck" during World War I, but the work had its premiere only in 1925, when Erich Kleiber presented it in Berlin. Berg was a disciple of Arnold Schoenberg, the Viennese who developed the 12-tone technique; another Schoenberg pupil, Hans Swarowsky, was Abbado's teacher at the Vienna Music Academy. The young Italian had gone to Vienna after attending the Giuseppe Verdi Conservatory in his native Milan. That institution is now headed by his older brother, Marcello Abbado, a pianist. Their father, Michelangelo Abbado, was an well-known violinist.

One of the future maestro's fellow students in Swarowsky's elite class was Zubin Mehta. As Abbado tells it, the two of them enrolled in the academy chorus to watch the great conductors of that time, such as Bruno Walter, at work.

At his office, Abbado was reminiscing about how Vienna looked when he was learning under Swarowsky to lead a big orchestra himself. "That was 1956-58. The city was gray, and there seemed to be



Conductor Claudio Abbado: "I feel much affinity with Berg and the Vienna school of modern music."

only old people around then. Now Vienna has spruced itself up. It's full of vivid colors, it's lively and cosmopolitan. There are plenty of young people who are interested in the arts. I love it here."

When the maestro walks from his rented apartment at Neuer Markt, a square close to the State Opera, to his office, quite a few passers-by salute. Whenever he strides into the orchestra pit to start an overture he gets an ovation from the audience.

Under his State Opera contract, Abbado is to spend at least six months every season in Vienna, where he serves also as a consultant to the Austrian government. The opera house he is concerned only with artistic affairs, while administrative matters are handled by the new director, Claus Helmut Dresch.

The Dresch-Abbado team follows Lorin Maazel, who tried to

cope with both the musical tasks and administrative problems at the State Opera. The American conductor soon found himself embroiled in the Viennese bureaucracy and its intrigues, which are legendary and have prompted opera directors from Mahler to Karajan to walk out and slam the door.

When Abbado was asked about his State Opera experiences so far, he said: "They are very good. The situation with Dresch, the general manager, is ideal: he takes care of all the administration detail, and I concentrate on the music."

The Italian maestro must nevertheless have had an inkling that he was facing a daunting challenge in Vienna. After signing the contract, he went into seclusion, and his friends would only say he was somewhere in Switzerland. Now, Abbado explains: "I have learned to block out free periods for myself to study, think, read."

For six months Abbado disappeared in the mountains. Six months devoted to himself.

Before moving to Vienna, Abbado served for several years as musical director of La Scala in Milan, and lately has built its orchestra into a body that has stepped up its concert activity. The Vienna Philharmonic was the avowed model, Abbado's successor at La Scala Opera House is Riccardo Muti, the 46-year-old Neapolitan who is also music director of the Philadelphia Orchestra.

As music chief of the State Opera, Abbado will have continuous dealings with the Vienna Philharmonic. He has already recorded the nine Beethoven symphonies with the Vienna orchestra for Deutsche Grammophon. He also plans to conduct the Berlin Philharmonic and other orchestras in various concerts and recordings during his months away from Vienna. Before his present visit to the United States, he flew to Israel to lead the Israeli Philharmonic in Mahler's Ninth Symphony.

Abbado has pledged to conduct operas only with the Vienna ensemble at its home and in guest appearances in Salzburg, Berlin, Milan and Tokyo during the next few years. The Vienna opera house sees Abbado at the podium on 25 evenings this season.

One of Abbado's Vienna projects is the creation of a Gustav Mahler Orchestra, to be composed of young musicians from Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and, possibly, East Germany. Auditions have already been held, and a first concert tour later this year is scheduled to include performances in Vienna, Graz, Linz, Budapest, Bratislava and Prague. "We have established the necessary contacts with the culture authorities of the countries concerned," Abbado says. "These are things that can be done from Vienna."

And then, there is Mozart. Vienna, and especially the Philharmonic, and the State Opera will pull out all stops in 1991 to mark the 200th anniversary of his death in a house three blocks from where Abbado now lives. His next few years will increasingly be taken up by preparations for the Mozart bicentenary.

PEOPLE

Lady Macbeth Role Ends With Boos, Jeers in Rome

Shirley Verrett's Rome debut as Lady Macbeth ended in boos and jeers after she was forced to quit in the first act due to a throat ailment.

The performance Sunday at Rome's Teatro dell'Opera ended with spectators shouting for their money back. Verrett had skipped the opening performance last week of Verdi's "Macbeth" due to a case of tracheitis, or inflammation of the lower part of the throat. Before the start of Sunday's performance, a theater official announced that Verrett was still not completely recovered but would go ahead with the performance. But it was clear from the start that Verrett was in poor form, singing some notes in octave down, newspapers reported.

When the audience grew boisterous, the conductor Giuseppe Patane stopped the show and called for quiet. The opera resumed, but after Verrett struggled through her duet with the baritone Renzo Brunson, the audience protested again and the show was canceled.

Cybill Shepherd, 37, married Dr. Bruce Oppenheim, 38, Sunday in a civil ceremony at Encino, California, and announced to the wedding guests that she expects to give birth to twins in October. It's her second marriage. ... Carl Edwards, 26, a stockbroker and the great-grandson of General Iron Church, 90, was married to a nurse, and a Los Angeles resident, 23, an actress from Los Angeles, were married in Toluca, Mexico. ... Job Stunt, 32, who became a Baptist minister after serving in prison for his role in the Watergate scandal, married Patricia Ann Newton, 35, a high school guidance counselor, in Columbus, Ohio. ... Priscilla Presley, 42, has given birth to her second child, a 7-pound, 10½-ounce boy. Her fiancé and father of the child, the writer-director Marco Camillocchi, 32, was at her side, along with Lisa Marie Presley, 18, her child by her marriage to Elvis Presley, her husband.

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